

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Chou En-lai

us, it is all right if the talks (President Nixon) succeed and right if they fail?

ese Premier Chou En-lai called in every Amer- ing in or visiting China to a meeting Tuesday the Great Hall of the People, in Peking. This sort of the meeting by Julian Schuman, an who is living and working in Peking.



Riad Bars Eban's Call For Accord

Fears the Effect Of Interim Pact

By Anthony Astrachan UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 6 (WP).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad told the General Assembly today that any interim agreement in the Middle East "should only be a step" toward an overall settlement, including the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories.



HANGING ON—A wounded South Vietnamese soldier afraid of being left behind clings to the skids of a U.S. helicopter as it lifts off with a load of casualties from the fighting at Krek, Cambodia. Yesterday it was reported that the North Vietnamese were pulling out of the area. Story on Page 2.

Brosio to Begin Talks in Moscow Within a Month

By James Goldsborough BRUSSELS, Oct. 6 (AP).—The NATO allies agreed today to send an ambassador off to Moscow by the middle of next month at the latest, to open exploratory talks with the Soviet Union on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.



Manlio Brosio, former NATO secretary-general, was given what was described as a "very comprehensive mandate" to talk with the Russians and find out what party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev meant when he challenged the West last May 14 to "taste the wine" and begin discussions on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) in central Europe.

ian Schuman Oct. 6 (UPI).—Premier Chou En-lai met with about last night and told on Tuesday was the role for inviting the units team to China, which led to a thaw in relations.

China's basic policy was to negotiate with Moscow. "There are one million troops on our borders—army, air force, naval units in the coastal areas, nuclear weapons and guided missiles," Mr. Chou said.

Uses Taft-Hartley Act First Time

Nixon Moves for Injunction In West Coast Dock Strike

By Franck C. Porter WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—President Nixon directed the Justice Department today to seek an 80-day no-strike order in the 90-day West Coast dock strike and a separate longshore dispute that has tied up grain elevators in Chicago.

On Television

Nixon Will Disclose Phase 2 Of Economic Plan Tomorrow

By Fred Farris WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—President Nixon will disclose tomorrow night his administration's economic policy to go into effect after the present 90-day wage-price freeze expires.

'Not Mere Border Skirmishes'

Pakistan Tells UN That India Carries On a Clandestine War

By Sam Pope Brewer UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 6 (UPI).—Pakistan's chief delegate to the United Nations, Mahmud Ali, said yesterday that India has been carrying on a "clandestine war against Pakistan for the past few months," chiefly since violence erupted in East Pakistan in March.

Arafat Escapes Assassins

In Syria, Guerrillas Report

BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (AP).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat escaped an assassination attempt yesterday near the occupied town of Qusaira, an El-Fatah guerrilla group spokesman reported today.

Vermeer Is Recovered; Hunt Ends in a Cowshed

Oct. 6 (AP).—A painting of the artist Johannes Vermeer, stolen in 1970, was recovered today in a cowshed in the Netherlands.

Delay Averted Tragedy

Bomb Explodes in Luggage Just Before Beirut Take-off

BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (UPI).—An explosive hidden in a suitcase detonated seconds before it was to be loaded aboard a Jordanian airliner here today, airport security officials said.

Statue Stolen in Italy

Orioles to Play Pirates in Series

ARONA, Italy, Oct. 6 (AP).—A 15th century wooden statue of a Madonna with child, valued at \$480,000, was stolen last night from the Madonna del Castello Shrine at nearby Inverigo Superiore. Thieves took the 200-pound statue after forcing the shrine door open.

The Jordanian Caravelle under guard after a suitcase exploded.



The Jordanian Caravelle under guard after a suitcase exploded.

Orioles to Play Pirates in Series

The Pittsburgh Pirates won their way into the World Series yesterday by scoring a 4-5 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Delay Averted Tragedy

The captain of the French-built Caravelle said "it was a miracle" no one was killed and the plane was not destroyed.

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Mrs. Meir Interview

Israel Against Egypt Crossing Suez

By K.C. Thaler

JERUSALEM, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir ruled out today a totally unacceptable return of Egyptian troops to the East Bank of the Suez Canal as part of a special Suez Canal agreement.

Mrs. Meir, in an interview, listed as the key elements of the special agreement continued sepa-

ration of the Israeli and Egyptian forces by the canal, an unlimited cease-fire and the opening of the waterway to all shipping, including Israel's.

She gave her policy outline in a two-hour, free-wheeling discussion following the six-point presentation of Secretary of State William P. Rogers before the United Nations General Assembly earlier this week. Mr. Rogers

said there was room for compromise on the crossing of the canal by Egyptian soldiers.

Mrs. Meir was asked if such a crossing was totally unacceptable to Israel. Her reply:

"Yes, absolutely. I can't for the life of me understand the objective logic of anything of this kind. We [Israeli and Egyptian troops] will be closer together than we are now. Now there is the canal between us."

"The combatants are separated now by the canal," she said. "We see in the further separation of the forces one of the most important factors in a special arrangement. But it is difficult to see how all the combatants will be separated further when, instead of having the canal between them, the Egyptians will be brought over to the same area of the [Sinai] Peninsula."

By the term "special arrangement," Mrs. Meir was referring to Mr. Rogers's so-called interim Suez settlement.

"Israel cannot by any means be forced to jeopardize her security," she said. "The cease-fire, she added, would have to be extended indefinitely to avoid negotiations 'under the threat of a pistol.'"

"Israel does not consider a special Suez Canal agreement as the final settlement," she said. "Israel suggests that negotiations for a final settlement should be carried out after the Suez Canal agreement."

"And in order that these negotiations should be carried out in a calm atmosphere, it is essential that with the canal agreement there would be a total stoppage of shooting, that is, an unlimited cease-fire."

"Negotiations could resume either through direct negotiations or through the agency of the UN representative Gunnar V. Jarving."

[The Associated Press reported tonight that Mrs. Meir, in a 1,000-word official statement, rebuked Mr. Rogers for whom she called "erring greatly" in his proposals. "She asserted he had encouraged Egypt to maintain its 'rigid position' and added, 'One cannot say that... the secretary of state did a good service to the prospects of a partial settlement.'"]

Mrs. Meir made it clear that Israel stands ready for negotiations on the special Suez Canal agreement and is for the continued good offices of the U.S. government.

"I cannot accept that there has been a change for the worse in the basic policy of the United States in its attitude toward Israel," Mrs. Meir said.

Mrs. Meir said that in the event of a Suez Canal settlement, "civilian personnel, technicians, engineers and so on naturally will be allowed to cross the waterway for its operation. But troops will not."



FOR AN OUT OF THIS WORLD RIDE—A young woman assumes a moon-ride in the Lunar Rover vehicle used on the moon by Apollo-15 astronauts. The vehicle is part of the General Motors exhibit at the Paris Auto Salon opening today.

With End-the-War Clause Defense Procurement Bill Passes Senate by 82-4 Vote

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—A \$21 billion defense procurement bill carrying an end-the-war amendment, a provision shattering the United Nations embargo against chrome imports from Rhodesia and a new military pay raise passed the Senate, 82-4, on a roll-call vote today.

Vote against the bill were Sens. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., and Mike Mansfield, D., Mont.

Severe fights over some of the Senate-added provisions appear inevitable when the bill goes to a House of Representatives-Senate conference. House conferees, led by Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, appear certain to talk up accepting Senate majority leader Mansfield's provision calling for a pullout of all U.S. armed forces from all of Indochina within six months of final passage, subject only to release of prisoners held by North Vietnam.

Rep. Hebert has also told reporters that he is dead set against the Senate amendment providing another \$381 million in annual funds to pay for the lower ranks of the armed forces. This raise, effective Nov. 16, would come on top of a \$128.8 million annual raise provided by the draft bill.

The Rhodesia amendment, sponsored by Senator Harry F. Byrd Jr., Ind., Va., was locked into the procurement bill yesterday by a 44-38 roll-call vote, the fifth floor vote on the proposal.

Chrome Imports The provision, in effect, requires the President to allow imports of chrome from Rhodesia, despite a United Nations embargo designed to pressure Rhodesia's breakaway government into a settlement with Britain on voting rights of blacks.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson imposed the ban on chrome imports in 1966 in accord with a UN vote. Sen. Byrd said the United States needs the chrome for steel production and other industrial processes, but opponents of the Byrd provision said U.S. defense stockpiles contain adequate chrome for U.S. needs. They warned that the U.S. move would severely damage the UN and the Britain-Rhodesia talks.

Before passing the bill late yesterday, the Senate debated at length and then defeated an amendment by Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., cutting off all funds for U.S. military operations in Indochina by Feb. 3, 1972, unless South Vietnam holds a new, democratic election.

Another provision likely to face conflict in conference is the Stuart Symington, D., Ill., amendment, limiting to \$50 million in fiscal 1972 the amount that may be spent to aid the government of Laos and to carry on CIA-

organized military there. The limit does to the cost of U.S. in staying operations in Laos.

The House and Sen of the procurement bill too far apart on dollars a whole—\$21.25 billion House authorization with \$21 billion for (including the \$381 raise).

But in addition amendments like the one from Rhodesia and provisions, there are of major differences two measures on way zations.

Nixon to Next Phase Of His Plan

(Continued from page 1)

In his Detroit speech, Nixon said the program "will have to be primarily on those economic, major, and great possibilities, any tendencies have the balance of the economy with only about on the floor.

As for enforcement, Nixon said that a lowly program would "voluntary cooperation essential that there must sanctions to and there will be."

House approval of came on an untried vote with only about on the floor.

APL-GIO chief G and other labor leaders vigorously denounce the program as a gift to the people, with Mr. Nixon's "a giant leap on the floor" in behalf of the labor chief also Mr. Nixon's wage if House Republican Ford, of Michigan, Meany attacks "pure adding, 'I think the lie support the President as they think (the gram) will produce 'House Ways and Means' Wilbur Mills, D., man who the Nixon version of the bill given biggest benefits but that the country which the President individuals will over 1 cut benefits."

The Senate committee approved the federal bill also approved, tion to veto President decision to delay for the 5.6 percent pay if had been scheduled effect Jan. 1 for workers.

The same resolution ed by the Senate, 80 coded its chances for Senate approval were. It was not clear, but the pay bill would a Senate vote.

Indian Peace Pilot Crosses Suez, Dropping Pamphlets and Flowers

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Indian "peace pilot" Swami Vishnu-Devenanda boarded Israeli and Egyptian troops on the Suez Canal with flowers and peace leaflets today during a Tel Aviv-Cairo flight unhampered by either nation's air force.

Even before leaving Israel on his mission, Mr. Vishnu-Devenanda, 43, told newsmen: "I do not expect either the Israelis or the Egyptians to open fire on me. They both know I am on a peace mission. People die for war, they don't die for peace."

Sources said the pilot and his assistant, Burt Jacobson, 28, of Buffalo, N.Y., were accompanied on their journey by an Israeli Air Force jet as far as Bardawil, about 50 miles east of the canal.

Reports from the waterway said he flew his psychedelically painted Piper Apache from Port Said on the northern tip of the canal to just below Kantara, a distance of about 80 miles, dropping flowers and pamphlets asking for peace and brotherhood.

In his departure news conference, Mr. Vishnu-Devenanda said he had filed a flight plan showing his destination as Nicosia, Cyprus, the usual stopover of air travelers between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Vishnu-Devenanda, who teaches yoga in Canada, said his mission was to spread among the ordinary people of the world the idea of the brotherhood of mankind. He said he had flown a similar mission over Belfast and wanted to do the same over East Pakistan.

Three Arab Leaders Approve Military Coordination Plans

CAIRO, Oct. 6 (UPI).—The leaders of Egypt, Syria and Libya ended a three-day conference today by approving plans aimed at military and political coordination among their countries.

President Anwar Sadat, who earlier this week was elected chairman of the newly formed federation of the three republics, chaired the discussions with Syrian President Hafes Assad

Israelis Exclude 18 U.S. Negroes

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Israel refused entry today to 18 Chicago Negroes who sought to immigrate as "black Hebrew Israelis." The black group's spokesman termed the decision "racist."

Police at Lod International airport said the three families—three couples and their children—were refused entry because they had no visible means of supporting themselves.

The police planned to put the 18 aboard a U.S.-bound plane in the morning. Three other Negroes were turned away yesterday.

"If they put me on the plane out of here tomorrow, I'm just going to turn around and come right back," a Negro spokesman said, asserting, "This is the land of my forefathers Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They were black."

Hanoi Shells a Dozen Bases; B-52s Stage Two Big Raids

SAIGON, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Out-numbered North Vietnamese infantrymen fought two ground battles and shelled a dozen allied bases on both sides of the Cambodian frontier yesterday and U.S. B-52s retaliated today with two huge bombing raids.

The B-52s dropped at least 150 tons of high explosives on suspected North Vietnamese Army troop concentrations within one and three miles of the Cambodian border.

There were two other American air attacks against North Vietnamese territory Monday and yesterday after Communist anti-aircraft batteries apparently threatened U.S. B-52s bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, the command said today.

Spokesmen said U.S. F-105 fighter-bombers carried out the raids inside North Vietnam as the 65th and 66th of what the military calls "protective reaction strikes" this year.

The command said nearly 200 rockets and mortar shells were fired on the allied bases yesterday, causing what were described by spokesmen as South Vietnamese casualties.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, commander of the III Military Region that includes both Saigon and the border areas, told a newsman today, "We have many indications the enemy is moving from the battlefield now."

Fighting has raged along Highway-22 to Khek, five miles inside Cambodia and 85 miles northwest of Saigon, for the past 10 days.

Ky Charges Vote For Thieu Was 'Blatant Rigging'

SAIGON, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky charged today that President Nguyen Van Thieu's reelection last Sunday by 94.3 percent of the vote was "indicative of blatant rigging."

Mr. Ky also was quoted by a spokesman as vowing never to go into exile after he leaves office, and "being ready to die in the struggle."

Earlier, supporters of Mr. Ky and Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, the two men who were maneuvered out of the race by Mr. Thieu last August, before the campaign even opened, filed suit in the Supreme Court, seeking to have the results overturned. They were given little chance of success.

Meanwhile, Vice-President-elect Tran Van Huong was being treated at a U.S. field hospital as a cardiologist. Vietnamese and American sources said. Sources at the presidential palace denied he had suffered a heart attack.

U.S. Copter Attack on Civilians In '69 in S. Vietnam Reported

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP).—Four U.S. Army helicopter pilots broke their division's rules of engagement, killed 10 South Vietnamese civilians in 1969 and were never court-martialed for the incidents, the New Yorker magazine reports in its Oct. 5 issue.

The article was written by Seymour M. Hersh, who won the 1970 Pulitzer Prize for disclosing the massacre at My Lai.

Mr. Hersh wrote that the American Division's rules established "no-fire" zones and provided that aircraft attacked from such friendly populated areas could shoot back only when the sources could be identified, when the return fire could be surely aimed and when the intensity of fire required a response.

He gave this account of the incident: "Four helicopters en route to a reconnaissance mission passed over the hamlets of Phu Vinh and Diem Pho. A lieutenant thought he saw civilians fleeing, according to a summary of an investigation, and another pilot said he heard about 40 rounds of rifle fire being directed at him, although he did not actually see the weapons fire."

Clearance Requested The lieutenant requested clearance to return fire and a duty officer gave it after the pilots told him that helicopter fire could be positively directed against an enemy position.

As a result, the four helicopters fired 2,000 rounds from 30-caliber machine guns and 74 rockets at various targets in the two hamlets. Ten civilians were killed and 15 wounded.

After a complaint by South Vietnamese officials, Gen. Lloyd B. Ramsey, then commander of the American Division, ordered an investigation. It resulted in official letters of reprimand.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Army had not decided whether to review the incident or the actions taken after it occurred. The spokesman said the decision to reprimand was the judgment of a man on the spot after a complete investigation.

War Crime Possible Mr. Hersh contended that Gen. Ramsey should have investigated the incident as a possible war crime in compliance with a directive of the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam.

Mr. Hersh quoted Gen. Ramsey as having said in an interview, "You've got to keep your people within the rules of warfare, but don't forget—in Vietnam we've had more rules than in any other war in history."

The pilots "overreacted," Mr. Hersh quoted Gen. Ramsey as having said, "but we've got to give them the benefit of the doubt."

Riad Rejects Eban's Interim Pact

(Continued from Page 1) roads to peace and Mr. Rogers six keys to an interim settlement, Mr. Riad offered two roads, to the establishment of permanent peace.

Little Likelihood American officials said yesterday that there was little likelihood of an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal as long as Egypt stuck to its insistence that such an agreement be part of a package leading to total Israeli withdrawal.

Mr. Riad characterized the Israeli proposal as inviting "Egypt to sign an interim agreement in which Egypt would accept the continued Israeli occupation of its territory under the protection of the international community."

He quoted a passage from Mr. Eban's speech saying, "in the framework of a peace settlement with Egypt, Israel would withdraw from the cease-fire lines. We have never agreed to it in a condition of peace it would be necessary for our troops to remain in all of Sinai or even in most of it."

The first was the implementation of a proposal by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last February. This would have Israeli forces withdraw in two stages. After the first stage, Egypt would accept a six-month cease-fire, Egyptian forces would move to the east bank of the Suez Canal, and Egypt would start clearing the canal for reopening to international shipping.

The second stage would be Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and fulfillment of other requirements of Security Council Resolution 242—including Egyptian adoption of a

state of peace with Israel—in accordance with a timetable established under the mediation of UN envoy Gunnar Jarving.

Mr. Riad's second road to peace was Israeli acceptance of a Jarving memorandum of last February. Egypt responded favorably to Mr. Jarving's request for a declaration of willingness to establish peace; Israel did not respond to Mr. Jarving's request

Brosio Plans to Begin Talks In Moscow Within a Month

(Continued from Page 1) possible to move into the question of national troops.

The difficulty is that of the 2.3 million Warsaw Pact troops in Europe, only about 600,000 are non-Soviet, whereas NATO strength in Europe is—with the exception of the 300,000 U.S. troops and a handful of Canadians—all national.

Some of these countries—France, for example, with an army of 338,000—have shown reluctance to negotiate reductions. Others—such as West Germany with an army of 327,000—are willing, so long as there is a quick quo.

Problem on Flanks By concentrating on central Europe, Mr. Luns said that NATO was not ruling out eventual reductions on the flanks.

Both Italy and Norway specifically brought up this problem during this meeting, and Mr. Luns said that reductions in central Europe should be regarded as only a logical starting point.

By taking up central Europe, the two sides would be reviving something akin to the old Rapacki Plan, which concentrated on disarmament of the two Germanys, Poland and Czechoslovakia. At the same time there were indications that the notion of central Europe could be interpreted in a broad way, so that any national force reductions would not all come from West Germany.

Asked somewhat whimsically if the Netherlands might be in central Europe, Mr. Luns, the former Dutch foreign minister, replied, "It is not yet clear, but it is not excluded."

A HISTORIC SERVICE Sunday Oct. 10, 10:45 A.M. The new Bishop of the Convocation of American Churches in Europe, the Rt. Rev. Edmund Lee Brownell, will be installed. The new Church of England Bishop of Fulham and Gibraltar, the Rt. Rev. John Satterthwaite, will participate. The Bishops will exchange commissions from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church to minister jointly in the European Churches of the American tradition.

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\$238,000 Theft in U.S.

YONKERS, N.Y., Oct. 6 (AP).—Warning the manager to "cooperate or I'll blow your head off," a lone bandit with a sawed-off shotgun robbed a branch of the Citicorp Trust Company here of \$238,000 today. He herded manager Christy Mercera, 36, and five women tellers into a fenced-off enclosure.

Chou En-lai

(Continued from Page 1) reached to maintain the status quo and negotiations then proceeded.

Even though the 19th-century territorial treaties imposed on China by the Soviets were unequal and did not agree with China's maps, Mr. Chou said that with a few exceptions those treaties should serve as a basis for continued negotiations.

Referring to Mr. Nixon's statement that the current era is one of negotiations, Mr. Chou said it was indeed an era of negotiations and one of struggle by armed force.

"As for us, we do not like armed struggle and we do not provoke others. Not only have we not gone to Long Island, we have not gone to Honolulu. Even the U.S. Navy in the Taiwan Strait, we are in negotiations."

History has taught China important lessons, Mr. Chou said. "If we are only prepared for negotiations without preparing against armed war, that is not good," he said.

"What Should We Do?" "If a war is launched against China, what should we do? How have we prepared? It may sound like a question for our friends, but we must think it over."

Table with 2 columns: City and Exchange Rate. Includes ALGAEVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOMBAY, CANTON, COPENHAGEN, DUBLIN, HONGKONG, LONDON, MADRID, MILAN, MOSCOW, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PRAGUE, ROME, SOFIA, STOCKHOLM, TEL AVIV, TUNIS, VIENNA, WARSAW, WASHINGTON.

War Clause Procurement Study Scientific Opinion

By Philip McCombs WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The court here has ordered...

War Clause Procurement Study Scientific Opinion

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U.S. Asks for Help of Europe To Bar Heroin From Burma

By Thomas J. Hamilton GENEVA, Oct. 6 (NYT)—The United States has requested the help of Western European governments...

7 Heroin Arrests At Walter Reed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Seven persons were arrested and 19 more sought today in a crack-down against a heroin ring...

Ex-Skipper of Pueblo Assigned to Guam

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Navy Cmdr. Lloyd Bucher, former skipper of the spy ship Pueblo...

36 Mexican Employees Seized Nominee for U.S. Treasurer Target of Immigration Raid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Federal agents yesterday raided a business owned by President Nixon's nominee for Treasurer of the United States...

Family Denies R. F. Kennedy Jr. Is a Dropout and Plans to Marry

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (Reuters)—A spokesman for the Kennedy family today denied a report that Robert F. Kennedy Jr. had "dropped out" of school...

Senate Unit Told Mafioso Earns \$500 Weekly On N.J. Company's Payroll

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (NYT)—Nine senators listened incredulously yesterday as a New Jersey businessman told of paying \$2,156.25 a month for eight years...

Milk Sickening To Many Blacks, Doctors Report

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6 (AP)—Black children who refuse to drink milk may do so because their bodies cannot physically tolerate it...

'Blas' at Kremlin Gate

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (UPI)—An unidentified man who tossed a large firecracker near a Kremlin gateway normally used by senior Soviet officials was arrested today...

White House Counsel Kennedy and Johnson

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New York Narcotics Police Said to Get \$25,000 Bribes

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (UPI)—A federal strike force against organized crime in Brooklyn has obtained evidence that teams of New York policemen have received bribes of up to \$25,000 to let individual narcotics dealers avoid arrest...

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Hill May Quit Post In Spain, Run for Governor of N.H.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—U.S. Ambassador to Spain Robert C. Hill is considering resigning to seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New Hampshire...

Tupamaro Leader Seized

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 6 (AP)—The arrest of Maria Teresa Labroca Ravelino, considered a main leader of the leftist Tupamaro guerrillas, was announced yesterday...

Moroccans Seize U.S. Man

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Oct. 6 (AP)—Simon E. Stanley, 26, of Long Beach, Calif., was arrested yesterday as he boarded a Yugoslav vessel bound for New York...

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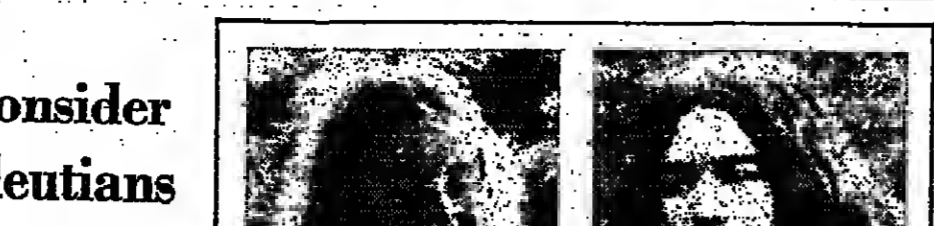
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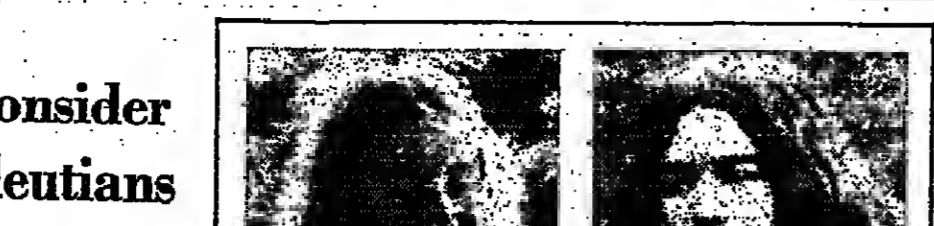
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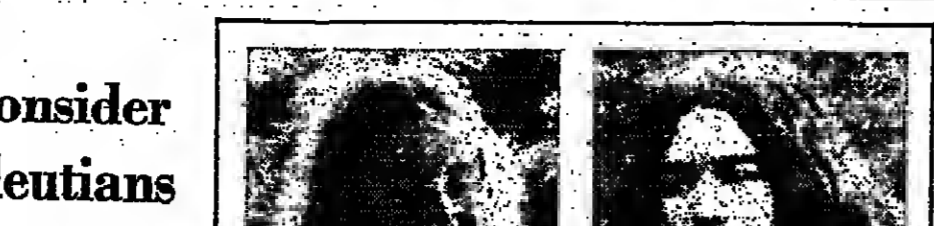
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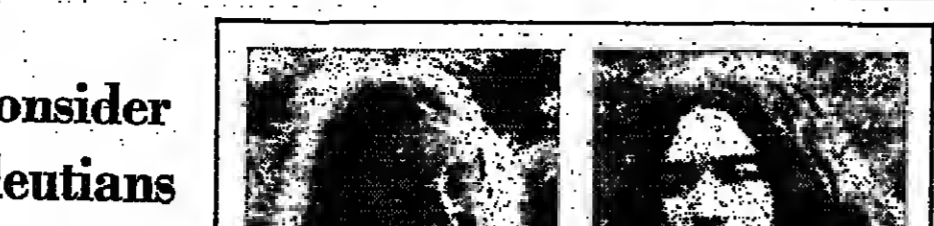
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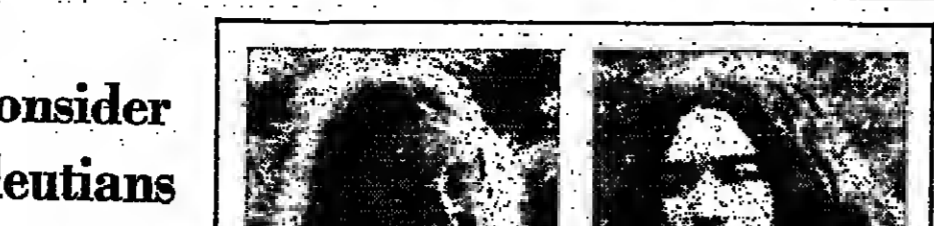
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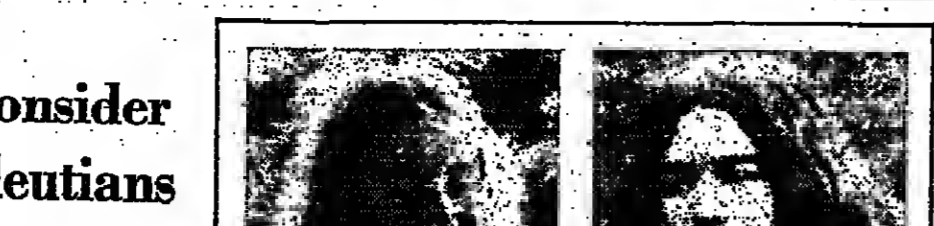
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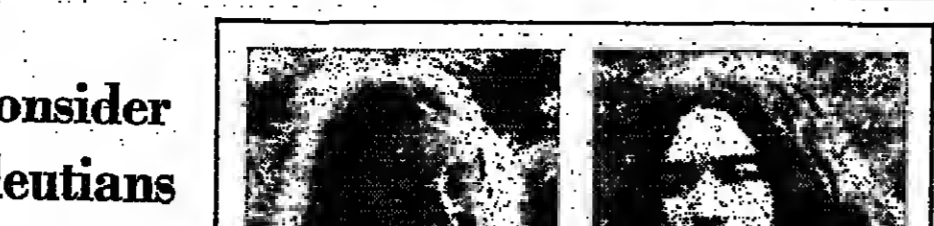
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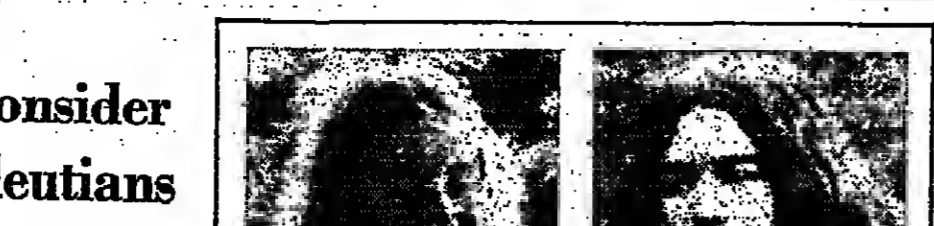
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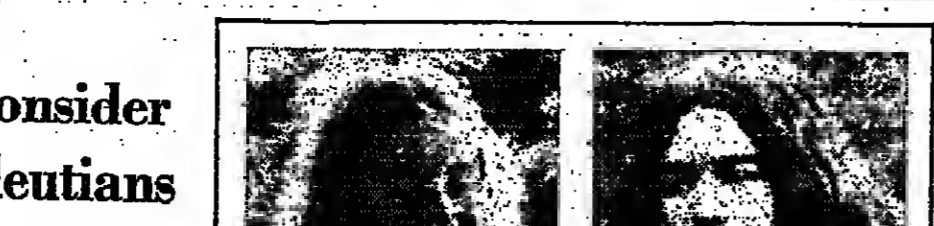
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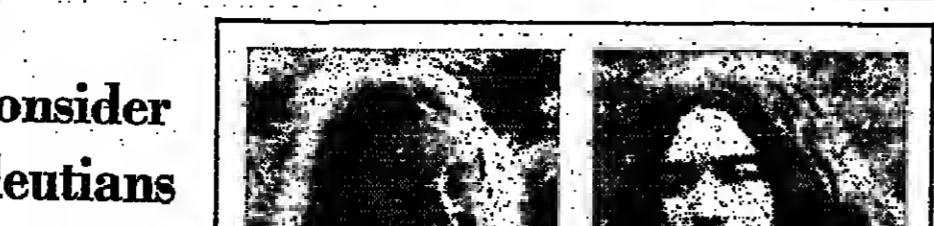
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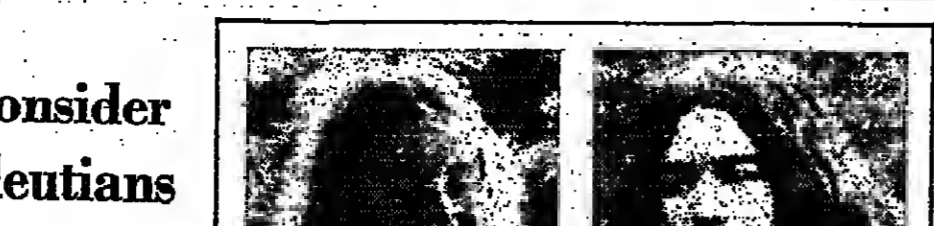
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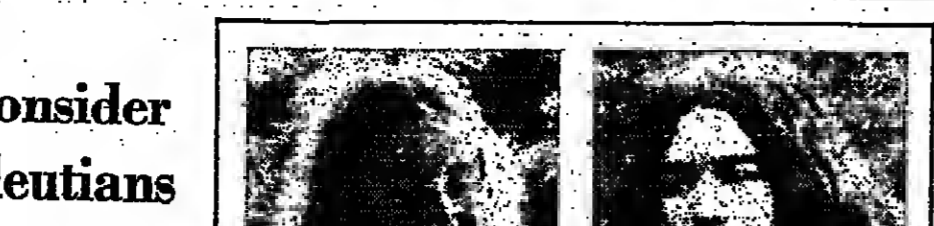
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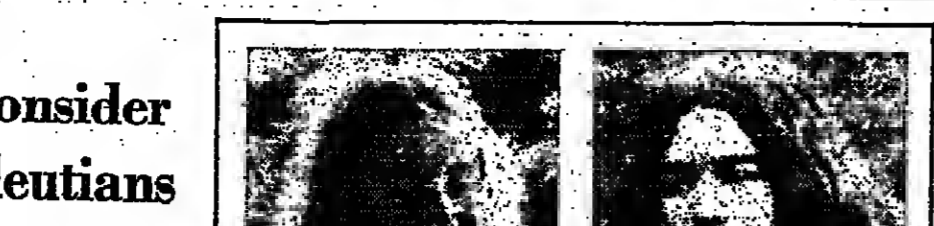
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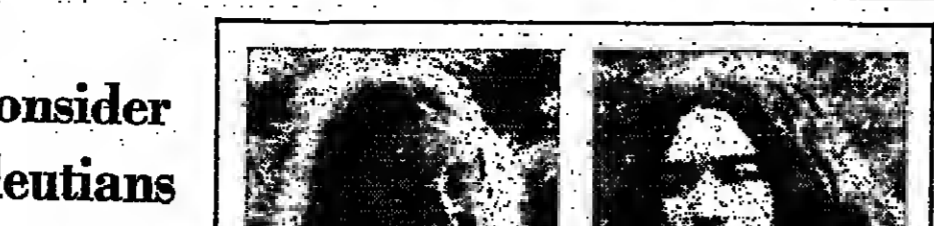
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Calls Church 'Tenaciously Conservative'

Pope Doubts 'Novelties' by Synod

ROME, Oct. 6 (AP)—Pope Paul VI, describing the Roman Catholic Church as "tenaciously conservative" about matters of faith, said today that the current world Synod of Bishops would produce no radical "novelties."

But the Vatican acknowledged officially for the first time that some bishops at the synod might seek the power to ordain married men as priests.

The Pope spoke for nearly an hour in his first appearance since a cold forced him to suspend public activities Sunday. He addressed a crowd of 30,000 in St. Peter's Basilica for his weekly audience, his hoarse voice growing fainter at the end.

He attacked "some doctrinal factions"—apparently extremist lobbies—that he said had put pressure on the synod to have their views adopted. "Christianity cannot change its fundamental characteristics," the Pope warned.

Later, Bishop Enrico Bartoletti said at a news conference that a number of synod members were likely to ask Pope Paul to allow

elderly married men to become priests.

Bishop Bartoletti, who spoke on behalf of the synod secretariat, described this as the "only opening" in the centuries-old tradition of priestly celibacy. Pope Paul said last year he was prepared to consider this, although "reluctantly."

In his speech, the Pope made no mention of celibacy. He said: "Can we imagine that the hierarchy may be free to teach whatever they like, that the bishops can decide whatever they want? No."

He said the bishops had the "foremost duty" of keeping intact the "treasure of divine truths and of the traditions which have supplemented it."

"In this sense," he said, "the church is tenaciously conservative. It is necessary to say this even if this word is not liked."

The 208-member synod, now in its sixth day of work, has so far voted overwhelming support for the Pope's affirmation of priestly celibacy. The priesthood and justice are the two topics on the synod's agenda.

Development Reported Curtailed

India Puts Flow of Refugees From Pakistan at 40,000 Daily

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—India has had to curtail development programs to look after millions of East Pakistani refugees who have fled to India and

there still are 40,000 of them crossing the border every day, the Rehabilitation Ministry said today.

The ministry said in a statement 9,146,500 refugees had come to India since civil strife broke out in East Pakistan last March and their numbers had put a heavy financial strain on India.

The statement described foreign aid received by the government to look after refugees as "rather insignificant." It added: "It is high time that the international community should rise to the occasion and bear the entire expenditure incurred in providing relief."

The ministry also called on the international community to find an acceptable political settlement in East Pakistan so that the refugees could return home under credible guarantees of safety of their lives and honor.

Rehabilitation Minister R. K. Khadikar told a press conference at which the statement was released that the refugee influx was likely to grow in the coming months because of food shortages and lack of food-distribution machinery in East Pakistan.

He said the Indian government did not set any time limit for the return of the refugees. When it spoke of their going back home in six months, it had only wished that the Bengalis would be able to return in honor within that period.

"Actually, we do not see the end of the road at present," the minister said. The government was preparing to look after the refugees for an indefinite period, he said.



CEYLON FLOOD—Old woman throws up her arms in despair, next to her destroyed home north of Colombo, knee-deep in flood waters caused by recent heavy rains.

Dane Premier Admits Defeat As Faroe Election Breaks Tie

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6 (AP).—Nearly three weeks after his non-Socialist coalition lost 10 seats in parliament in a national election, Premier Hilmar Baunsgaard today finally conceded defeat and advised King Frederik to ask former Social-Democratic Premier Jens Otto Krag to form a new government. The non-Socialists are a three-party right-center coalition.

Mr. Baunsgaard's move, in effect, his definite resignation, came after elections in the Faroe Islands last night broke a political stalemate and paved the way for a Social-Democratic minority government led by Mr. Krag.

Mr. Baunsgaard and his non-Socialist government functioned as a caretaker cabinet since after the Sept. 21 elections in Denmark and Greenland which led to a 88-88 seat deadlock with the opposition Social-Democrats and the Marxist People's Socialist party in the Folketing (parliament). The Faroe results give the Social-Democrats 89 seats, one more than Mr. Baunsgaard's party.

In another development, Iran has banned several Danish newspapers and the semi-official news agency Ritzhaus from sending correspondents to cover the forthcoming celebrations marking the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Shah monarchy. King Frederik and Queen Ingrid are among some 60 rulers

Czech Appeals To Swedes to Help Free Wife, Child

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 (UPI).—The father of six-year-old Pavlina Porizkova Monday appealed to Swedish Premier Olof Palme to help obtain the release from Czechoslovakia of his arrested wife and little daughter.

Jiri Porizka talked with Mr. Palme at Government House for 40 minutes.

Mr. Porizka told Mr. Palme about his and his wife's efforts to get their daughter out of Czechoslovakia and how his wife, Anna Porizkova, was arrested last week when she made a desperate effort to "kidnap" her own child and fly her out of the country.

She was arrested with two Swedes in the village of Prostějov, near Brno, where her daughter lives with Mrs. Porizkova's parents.

Afterwards Mr. Palme said the government view has not changed. A communiqué cited a statement Sept. 13 in which Sweden's then Acting Foreign Minister Alva Myrdal said the girl was held in violation of the United Nations convention on human rights.

Nothing has been heard of Anna Porizkova or the two Swedes, Goeran Wickenberg, 27, and Christer Larsson, 27, since their arrest.

Mrs. Porizkova faces up to 18 months in prison for leaving Czechoslovakia with her husband without a permit in 1968.

Medina Resigns
PORT McPHERSON, Ga., Oct. 6 (UPI).—Capt. Ernest Medina, who was found innocent less than two weeks ago of murder charges at My Lai, resigned from the Army Monday with "deep sorrow and regret." The officer said after his court-martial that his 16-year military career was finished despite the acquittal.

5 Argentine Admirals To Retire in Protest

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (AP).—Five admirals applied for early retirement yesterday in a move sources said was an attempt to force the resignation of Adm. Pedro Gnavi, commander in chief of the Argentine Navy.

The officers began retirement proceedings to protest the dismissal Sunday of three vice-admirals and two captains in the navy's largest purge since 1963.

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Obituaries

Viliam Siroky, Ex-Prem Of Czechoslovakia, at 68

PRAGUE, Oct. 6 (AP).—Viliam Siroky, 68, the premier of Czechoslovakia from 1963 to 1968, died in the Prague state clinic today after a long illness, Czechoslovak radio reported.

Mr. Siroky was ousted from the premiership and Communist party leadership and sent into political exile in September, 1968, a scapegoat for the excesses of the Stalinist period and the purge trials of the 1950s.

His chief, former president and party leader Antonin Novotny, survived another four years until replaced by the liberal Alexander Dubcek regime at the beginning of 1969.

Like the present Communist party leader of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, Mr. Siroky was a Slovak and at the end of World War II headed the Slovak branch of the Communist party.

Attacked Husak
In May, 1960, he led the attack against former Foreign Minister Vlado Clementis, subsequently executed, and against Mr. Husak, accusing them of "bourgeois nationalism."

Mr. Husak spent nearly 10 years in prison and was fully rehabilitated only in 1963, after Mr. Siroky's fall from power.

In 1958, Mr. Siroky sent the late West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a letter offering to open diplomatic relations on the basis of mutual equality and respect for frontiers. West Germany declined because of its Hallstein Doctrine against relations with countries who also recognized Communist East Germany. Prague's conditions today are much stricter.

David Vendrovsky
MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (NYT).—David Vendrovsky, a Yiddish writer who was a contemporary of Sholem Aleichem, has died at the age of 94, the Soviet news agency Tass reported today.

Mr. Vendrovsky's literary career, under the pen name "Vendrov," spanned 50 years. With Sholem Aleichem and I. L. Peretz, he collaborated in the Yiddish press of Warsaw before World War I.

He was one of the few leading Soviet writers to survive the purge of Yiddish literature during Stalin's anti-Jewish campaign of 1949-52.

In his youth, Mr. Vendrovsky worked in the textile mills of Lodz, Poland, but was dismissed after he had written about the poor working conditions of the workers. For several years he

wandered through Russia, the United States and China, writing for local publications.

Among his best-known stories of that "Homeland" "Humorous Stories," "Right of Birth" and "Familiar Faces."

Taking up residence in the Union after World War II, Vendrovsky depicted the Jews under the new regime and published in the many outlets for writing that existed in the Union during the 1920s. During World War II, he and the Yiddish broadside were beamed abroad by radio to rally the foreign Jews.

A collection of autobiographical stories, "On the 'Trib Life'" published in 1941, appeared in Russian in 1957. Mr. V. also translated several writers into Yiddish, Jack London, Mark Twain and Steinbeck.

Frankisek Zachary
PARIS, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Ambassador to France Zachary, 69, died in Prague, Czech Embassy said today.

Mr. Zachary had lived in Prague in 1941, before becoming ambassador to Egypt and then to France.

Labor Party Presses Attack On Tory Policy

BRIGHTON, England (UPI).—The British Labor Party today condemned Tory employment and industrial policies as "expanding economy, inflation of wealth and expansion of state-run industry."

Setting aside its initial reluctance to join the Common Market, the annual rank-and-file spent the day lambasting conservative government policies and offering what it described as "an effective Socialist policy."

Among measures it were cuts in arms expenditure, control over capital and exports, increase more spending on social and extension of public ship of key industries.



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Obituaries
Siroky, Ex-...
Czechoslovakia

West Germanys Reach 'Intensive Phase' in Talks

By Ellen Lentz
German talks are aimed at implementing the quadripartite agreement concluded by the Big Four Sept. 3.
Mr. Bahr disclosed that he plans to stay overnight in East Berlin at an official government guest house next week during an expected lengthy round running over several days.
This visit would make Mr. Bahr, a close aide to Chancellor Willy Brandt and a major proponent of Bonn's new Ostpolitik, the first high-ranking West German to accept formal East German hospitality. He said he wanted to stay overnight at the "Crown Prince's Palace," a former Hohenzollern palace, "to stroll along Unter Den Linden," the historic Berlin avenue.

Short Meetings

So far, the talks between Mr. Bahr and his East German counterpart, State Secretary Michael Kohl, lasted only a few hours each time, enabling the negotiators to return to their own capitals the same evening.
Mr. Kohl is scheduled to fly to Bonn Friday for another one-day meeting before the talks move into the final phase of long rounds lasting several days.
The easing of tensions between the two Germanys became apparent this afternoon in a low-keyed address delivered by Horst Sindermann, East Germany's first deputy premier, on the eve of the country's 23rd anniversary.
"We are always ready to bring about a settlement of those questions that affect the situation in Europe and disturb mutual relationships," he said.

Retired Chief

Mr. Sindermann spoke in the presence of Erich Honecker, the new East German party chief, at a ceremony in the East Berlin state opera. Walter Ulbricht, the retired party chief who is still nominal head of state, and Premier Willi Stoph were absent, both reportedly for reasons of ill health.
East German sources said Mr. Ulbricht, 73, was expected to retire soon from all public offices, in a switch that may bring Mr. Stoph to the more formal position of head of state, while Mr. Sindermann would succeed him as East Germany's premier.
A moderate Mr. Sindermann, 56, was appointed to his present post only three months ago after serving successfully for years as the party secretary for Halle, a major East German industrial center.

Sched. to Moscow

BONN, Oct. 6 (AP).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel told the West German cabinet today he will fly to Moscow next month for a week of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Level Is Set

A Vanguards
Oct. 5 (UPI).—Briks an Airways announced it would ease flying its Vanguers above 10,000 feet last weekend's crash led it a "precautionary

Voluntary Strike Ends

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Workers went back to digging graves for the 00 bodies left unburied four-month strike.



Parisians grouped disconsolately about a parking meter yesterday.

A Twin Dose of Grief for Paris Drivers

PARIS, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—As if a crippling subway strike were not bad enough, the parking meter hit harassed Parisian motorists today for the first time.
The initial outcome was total confusion.
"It's a scandal," an onlooking motorist declared. "In a month they'll all be smashed."
"Parisians won't stand for this," a man on a bicycle predicted.
Some 200 meters—vanguard of 1,800 which will cover the heart of the bustling Paris Right Bank—went into operation at 9 a.m. to replace the haphazard, but free, parking system of old.

Metro Strike, Parking Meters

For an hour, motorists tried to forget about the meters. They drew up in front of them, walked curiously around them, touched them inquisitively, read the instructions and then walked away without inserting any money.
Only a Third Pay
Soon a few motorists were putting in a token 50 centimes—the minimum offering—and by 10:30 a.m., when the first platoon of black-bearded, white-coated meter maids arrived on the scene, about one third of the meters had money in them. But all were in use.
"They can't be starting today, not with the strike still on," salesman Raymond Lavandier said. He preferred not to put in a coin, but added: "This system will definitely help our business. Frenchmen have never been disciplined."
If motorists were confused and divided, the meter maids seemed more so. Some started writing out tickets as soon as they arrived. Others decided to turn a blind eye to irregularities as long as the Metro strike,

Streets Jammed

An elderly parking warden whose area of jurisdiction has not yet been invaded by meters said the new system would not help. "It'll always be the same mess," he forecast. "The first time there's a demonstration they'll tear them up."
Streets and sidewalks were more crammed than usual today as Parisians who usually use the subway walked, cycled or drove to work.

Ben-Gurion Honored

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (UPI).—President Zalman Shazar and Premier Golda Meir led government leaders in ceremonies today honoring Israel's founding father, David Ben-Gurion, on his 85th birthday. The ceremonies were held at the small cottage at Sde Boker in the Negev where Mr. Ben-Gurion lives in retirement.

Dominican Consul Ousted in Kidnap Hour

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Dominican Consul General Thelma Frías and her adopted son, Fausto, were dismissed from their diplomatic posts and expelled from Venezuela Monday for faking a kidnapping of Mrs. Frías in an attempt to collect a million-dollar ransom.
Police took the pair to Caracas's International Airport and put them aboard a Venezuelan Viasa Airlines plane to Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital, where officials said both will face criminal charges. They were accompanied by two policemen on the flight to Santo Domingo.

Spain Wants Death Penalty For Terrorists

Emergency Measures Would Be Permanent

MADRID, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Spain's military laws have been stiffened to provide the death penalty or jail terms of up to 30 years for guerrilla and terrorist activities, including kidnappings.
The defense commission of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Cortes (parliament) last night approved a government law introducing the new anti-terrorism articles into the code of military justice. Final approval by a plenary session of the assembly is only a formality.
Under a government decree against banditry and terrorism, revived in 1968 with the aim of smashing Basque nationalist extremists, such offenses are already tried by military courts and carry the death penalty or jail sentences ranging from 12 to 30 years.

Makes It Permanent

The new law makes such arrangements a permanent part of the Spanish military code of justice, instead of an emergency measure. It is in line with a general stiffening this year of Spanish laws to curb opposition activities.
Last June, the Cortes approved a law tightening up Spain's public order regulations, and empowering the government to slap summary fines of up to one million pesetas (about \$14,000) on its critics, with an alternative of up to three months' detention if they do not pay.
Similar penalties will fall on those responsible for kidnappings. This presumably means that if the Spanish police ever capture the Basque nationalist who last December kidnapped the West German consul in San Sebastian, they could face the firing squad if convicted by a military court, or at least 30 years in jail.

Spanish Miners on Strike

OVIEDO, Spain, Oct. 6 (AP).—A coal miners' strike in the northern part of Spain entered its third day today with about 3,200 men idle, labor sources said. The strikers are seeking better pay and wider social benefits.

2 Children Killed In Barcelona Storm

BARCELONA, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Two children are reported to have died as a result of heavy rains in flood-ravaged Barcelona Province.
One of the victims was said to have been washed away Monday as he left his school in a Barcelona suburb. The other child apparently died yesterday when he stepped on a live electric cable.
Roads and rail lines were blocked, many homes flooded, and Barcelona airport was closed for several hours yesterday as a result of the rains, which came only two weeks after storms and flooding claimed at least 17 lives throughout the Catalonia region of northeast Spain.

Senate Confirms Envoy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Senate confirmed today the nomination of career diplomat Malcolm T. von, 55, as the new Ambassador to Yugoslavia. Action was by voice vote.

W. German Air Charter Firm Collapse Strands Thousands

BONN, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Representatives of West Germany's largest travel agencies said today they have ordered their agents in holiday resorts throughout Europe and Africa to help evacuate thousands of stranded tourists.
The vacationers found themselves without aircraft to bring them home when the government ordered the Pan International aircraft charter firm of Munich to cease operations.

Pan International's woes began on Sept. 6 when one of its BAC-111s crashed on an auto-bahn near Hamburg, killing 22 persons aboard.
A commission of inquiry subsequently said the crash apparently was caused by negligent handling by ground crews at Hamburg airport, who put kerosene instead of distilled water into vital engine components.
Four of the firm's five aircraft were impounded by airport authorities at Dublin, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, Munich and Frankfurt.

The travel agencies estimated 4,400 tourists who booked to fly with Pan International from 15 European resorts and from Nairobi, Kenya, were deprived of their flights home.
The agencies said they had told other charter firms whose aircraft were engaged with them to fill any empty seats with the stranded vacationers and to fly them home at no cost.
They also told their agents in the resorts to advance credits to those holidaymakers who wished to complete their vacations but whose hotels refused to do further business with Pan International or its affiliate Pan Europa, because of concern over the financial position of the two companies.

Lufthansa to Fly To Moscow; No West Berlin Stop

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (NYT).—The West German airline Lufthansa will fly nonstop between Frankfurt and Moscow without landing rights in West Berlin under an air traffic agreement initiated here yesterday, a West German Embassy spokesman said today.
The spokesman added that Aeroflot, the Soviet government airline, would make a stop at Schoenefeld Airport in East Berlin on its run between Moscow and Frankfurt.
Under the present accord, Lufthansa will not fly over East Germany, but will follow a route from West Germany over Czechoslovakia into the Soviet Union. The arrangements for the use of the West Berlin airport of Tegel and flights over East Germany have been left to later negotiations between the two German states.
The agreement, which is expected to go into effect soon after formal signature in Bonn, provides for two flights weekly by both Aeroflot and Lufthansa, which is the last major airline to receive landing rights in the Soviet Union.
Following similar arrangements by other West European airlines, Lufthansa now looks to further talks with Moscow permitting it to fly through the Soviet Union to Tokyo, the West German spokesman said.

RAF Plane Crashes

MOENCHENGLADBACH, West Germany, Oct. 6 (AP).—The pilot and navigator of a two-engine Canberra jet bomber were killed when their craft crashed in a field near here, the RAF reported today.
The pilot and navigator were killed when their craft crashed in a field near here, the RAF reported today.

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Revisit to Peking

So there is somebody in charge in Peking after all. And whoever he is, he reacted very quickly to the message Secretary of State Rogers meant to convey when he wondered out loud in public last Saturday about the "possibility"—as contrasted with the earlier certainty—of a visit by President Nixon to Peking. Less than 72 hours after Mr. Rogers spoke, the U.S. and Chinese governments announced simultaneously yesterday that Henry Kissinger and a sizable party of other American officials will soon be visiting Peking to make preparations for the Nixon trip.

This encouraging development makes evident that, whatever political struggle has been going on in the Chinese People's Republic, the moderate, pragmatic elements interested in improved relations with Washington remain in control. Whether it wished to or not, Moscow seems to have helped this faction, whose probable leader is Premier Chou En-lai. The Kremlin's thinly veiled displeasure at news of the scheduled Nixon visit and the almost unprecedented vigor of its diplomatic counterattack—symbolized now by the Podgorny visit to North Vietnam and the Kosygin sojourn in Algeria—must have provided valuable arguments for Chou.

The importance Peking attaches to the Nixon visit is, if anything, underlined by the announcement's timing. Chinese agreement to accept a second Kissinger mission has been won at a time when the United States is fighting in the United Nations General

Assembly to save Taiwan's seat, and just after the American-backed election of South Vietnamese President Thieu, whose lack of popularity in Peking is comparable only to that of Chiang Kai-shek.

Moreover, it must be assumed that the Chinese knew that the announcement would serve the Nixon administration well as it seeks to defuse and to deflect public attention from the planned resumption this month of massive anti-Vietnam war demonstrations in Washington and elsewhere.

Conversely, the President's estimate—which we share—of the importance of his Peking visit is implied by the evident White House determination to think positively about Communist China and to ignore such potential sources of friction as the honors shown to Black Panther leader Huey Newton during his surprise Peking visit.

The Kissinger revisit to Peking unquestionably will be concerned with more than merely settling the precise date of the Nixon journey and other housekeeping details. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Dr. Kissinger will be doing much of the real bargaining with Chou En-lai when the two men meet later this month, seeking to reach agreements that will protect both sides from unpleasant surprises when the President finally comes. But even now the announcement of the new Kissinger mission has cleared the international atmosphere, with immediate dividends for those who hold power in both Peking and Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dictatorship in Saigon

The lopsided election results announced by the Saigon government can give no comfort to Americans or for that matter to democratically inclined South Vietnamese. President Thieu's proclaimed 94.3 percent mandate in a one-man vote is the kind of result that could be expected from the regime in Hanoi, to which Saigon was supposed to offer a democratic alternative.

The returns shatter the theory that President Nixon's policy of unwavering support for the Thieu regime can advance the declared objective of assuring meaningful self-determination to the people of South Vietnam. President Thieu's victory undermines whatever hope is still left for a negotiated political settlement of the Vietnamese conflict and for the early peace that Mr. Nixon promised before his own election three years ago.

A reasonably fair election might have brought to power in Saigon a government willing and able to negotiate with the Communists. But President Thieu, with full U.S. government support, has now re-established himself in office for four more years on a platform of "four no's—no coalition govern-

ment, no territorial concessions to the Communists, no pro-Communist neutralism, no political freedom for the Communists."

Government banners displayed at the polls along with pictures of President Thieu proclaimed: "There is only peace in victory." Despite the vote, it is extremely doubtful that a majority of South Vietnamese support such a policy, one that the tragic course of the war long ago demonstrated to be delusive. Nevertheless, President Thieu is grinding for a decisive battle with the Communists two years hence and he has made it clear that he expects direct American support in the military showdown.

It is time President Nixon disabused the Saigon regime of that expectation. Far too many American lives have been lost already in a mistaken cause that has been further demeaned by Sunday's electoral farce. The only way to persuade the one-man government in Saigon of the necessity for a turn toward a negotiated peace is by setting an early terminal date for all American military actions in Indochina, as proposed by Sen. Mansfield in the amendment which was adopted by the Senate last week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

An Imperial Visit

It is as a symbol of his country that the Emperor Hirohito is with us and it is Britain's relations with Japan that may be furthered by the manner of his welcome. Mutual understanding needs an awareness of the Japanese setting of the visit. For more than a century Japan has been engaged in coming to terms in one way or another with Western civilization. The pursuit of equality has taken many forms, confident enough in material objectives but less certain when a national identity was at stake. In one phase allies of the West, in another the self-proclaimed leaders of an Asia revolting against Western empire, the Japanese have been content since the defeat of 1945 to shelve political plans in favor of the less contested progress of economic growth. In the West such growth was the accepted criterion of success, and Japan has shown herself a formidable entrant in the race.

—From the Times (London).

Defending Britain

Defense of the Cape route remains a high priority of British defense policy. Some concern must be felt at Lisbon reports that Soviet naval influence is spreading in West Africa as well as the Indian Ocean, with an implicit threat to the Guinea coastline. In these circumstances allied naval efficiency would hardly be well-served by further diversification of the South African Navy.

The Conservative government, when it came to power in June, 1970, made the proper assumptions on naval defense, but the foreign secretary has not yet been able to get his own way about this. His own department contains many people with colonial guilt complexes, and they have handled the important issue of South

African arms requirements with an almost throw-away reluctance. A decision now may be awkward, but indecision would be far worse.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

A Missed Opportunity

President Thieu has been re-elected for a four-year term in elections from which neither the chief of state nor the American leaders emerge better off. Nor are prospects of peace in the near future enhanced. The election might have permitted quiet evolution toward another type of regime if the president and Washington had allowed election preparations and the vote to take place freely. Now, on the contrary, as is indicated by many signs, South Vietnam is headed for bloody incidents between the proponents of status quo and the opponents who challenge the legality of the system.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Helping an Oppressor

Gradually a bloody, desperate predicament in the backlands of Bangla Desh is forcing reappraisal. But the United States, as Senator Kennedy revealed this week, is still supplying millions of dollars worth of military hardware to Yahya's army. The United Nations has not even formally addressed itself to a world political crisis which could yet lead to sub-continental war. Pakistan can be moved. But only by unrelenting diplomatic attack. Without this attack, all the money to save the starving may prolong a frightful agony. Governments must find the money and keep up the diplomatic pressure.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 7, 1921
PARIS—A press message from Tokyo, under Wednesday's date, says that the Emperor (Mikado) is unable to walk without aid and that his difficulty in speaking has increased. Owing to the Emperor's condition, the Crown Prince Hirohito to some extent assumes the regency. He has thus recently received the new ambassadors accredited to the Court of Tokyo. The Japanese Embassy in Paris says nothing.

Fifty Years Ago

October 7, 1896
PARIS—The Tsar has come, and for the first time Republican Paris has seen a monarch pass in state through her streets amid the liveliest demonstrations of welcome and respect. Even the weather—the subject of so many anxious fears—proved propitious, and the much dreaded rain did not come to mar the joyful occasion. All along the route, one heard "Vive la Russie" and "Vive la France."



One Foot in a Swamp

By Joseph Kraft

SAIGON—The latest developments here in Vietnam make certain another early round of the distorted presidential decision-making that has always been so prominent a cause of trouble in the war.

In the middle of next month President Nixon is to announce a new schedule for the withdrawal of American troops. And makers have fallen out so that he has to make his decision with maximum exposure to the conflicting demands of Saigon, Hanoi and American public opinion.

Under current schedules, the American military presence here will be down to below 184,000 men by Dec. 1. The rate of withdrawal is averaging about 15,000 per month. Thus, just by maintaining that pace, President Nixon would have virtually all American troops out by election time next year.

But President Nguyen Van Thieu wants a continuing American military presence through 1973. He talks of 50,000 men serving as unit advisers, and providing air support with helicopters and fighter-bombers. His re-election with more than 90 percent of the vote is only going to stiffen his demands.

Without exactly saying so, the leading American officials here support President Thieu's views; they feel great gains are now being made in government stability and economic stability. They believe these gains can be fully realized only if security is assured for the next few years.

The American military, headed by Gen. Creighton Abrams, be-

lieve Saigon government forces have shown steady improvement. But recent engagements in Laos, Cambodia and Tay Ninh Province have demonstrated a heavy dependence on air support. In particular, according to one authority here, the South Vietnamese are hooked on helicopters.

But with only 500 helicopters, the South Vietnamese are a long way from having the kind of air support the United States has in its force of more than 3,000 helicopters. So almost all the American military here believe the United States should continue to provide helicopter assistance, tactical air support, and coordination on the ground. That means a residual force of about 40,000 Americans here for the next few years at least.

Even that small a residual force, however, invites obvious trouble with Hanoi. As a minimum price for a negotiated settlement, the Communists are demanding withdrawal of all American troops by a fixed date and suspension of all American air activity over Vietnam. Even if these terms are met, there is no certainty that Hanoi will make a deal. What is certain is that, unless the terms are met, the Communists will hold onto the American prisoners of war, and continue fighting in South Vietnam.

The fighting could become very severe. American Air Force and helicopter personnel, concentrated in fixed bases, would be highly vulnerable to hit-and-run rocket attacks by the Communists.

Such attacks could easily be timed for next October, when the weather will be good here in Vietnam, and the political fever intense back home. Indeed it strains credulity to believe that the hard-nosed men of Hanoi could resist such an opportunity for pulling the rug out from under President Nixon.

Saigon Pressures

But while these dangers are distant, the pressures from Saigon are immediate. So once again an American President is caught up in the chaotic decision-making process that has all along been characteristic of Vietnam.

The truly hard decision would be to go now for full American withdrawal in 1972. That would mean a difficult period in relations between Washington and Saigon. It would involve some dicey negotiations with Hanoi over possible prisoners. But it would guarantee that the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan, must now share influence in the Pacific-India region. The truly hard decision is to go for the residual force. That would keep alive in Saigon the pleasant sensation of slow progress toward an indefinite goal. It would look like resisting domestic political pressure stimulated by Hanoi's maneuvering on the prisoner issue. But in the end, it would guarantee that the 1972 American election would be fought out with the Vietnam war still on, with American troops still exposed, with American prisoners in Communist hands, and with the United States eyed once again on the bloody sore that is Vietnam.

The Dream of 'Euro-Atlantis'

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK—In heady New Frontier rhetoric it was the Grand Design. The Economist of London called it "Euro-Atlantis." It was the dream of a unifying, integrating Western Europe, including Britain, linked indissolubly to the United States and Canada under the umbrella of an Atlantic Alliance and Community.

It was from that position of solidarity, strength and prosperity that the West then would strive to negotiate détente in Europe with the Soviet Union and its allies: disarmament, trade, cultural exchanges, travel, general relaxation.

Is anything left of the "Euro-Atlantis" dream? Even to recall it in an America beset with domestic crises, weary of foreign commitments and hooked on revisionist history is to invite the charge that one is trying to revive the Cold War. European statesmen this autumn debate not "Euro-Atlantis" but whether the United States any longer has a policy for Europe.

President Nixon may view his emergency economic measures as means for countering a "growing and disturbing isolationism," but to Europeans these actions, taken without consultation, represent not only a step to isolationism and protectionist forces but a declaration of economic war on America's allies.

Typical of European reaction is the recent comment of the respected Frankfurt Allgemeine that "one should no longer talk so much about Atlantic partne-

ship, to which so many fine speeches were devoted in the past, now that Nixon has obviously declared the end of the partnership."

Mansfield's Blast

If Mr. Nixon has not actually declared the end of the partnership, Europeans consider that Mike Mansfield has, with his recent speech at NATO as a Cold War relic, "overstated, overmaneuvered and overblown" the United States. They note that on the recent trip that produced his caustic report on NATO, the majority leader felt no need to visit Germany, now as always the crucible of East-West relations in Europe.

What has changed in Europe that would justify Mr. Mansfield's charge that NATO is overmaneuvered? Because of its worries about China, its own economy and the effectiveness of its grip on the Warsaw Pact partners, the Soviet Union may now be prepared to negotiate substantial agreements with the West. But Moscow clearly intends to do this from strength.

A Soviet military thrust into Western Europe remains one of the least likely of events; but Russia continues to build its armed might in every category and every area. While the United States has cut its forces in Europe by a quarter over the last four years, the number of Soviet divisions in other Warsaw Pact countries has gone up from 26 to 31.

Europeans fear that the Nixon

administration will soon be forced to accept Mr. Mansfield's proposal to cut the remaining American forces in Europe by half. If that happens, they say, why bother even to try to negotiate mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe with the Soviet side? Why should Moscow pay a price for something it can get for nothing merely by waiting?

'Landslide' Feared

If that happens, something else is probable. West Germany's Defense Minister, Helmut Schmidt, wrote last year that an American pullout might cause "a psychological landslide and impel a despondent Western Europe toward its first major reorientation since the end of World War II." He has not changed that prognosis.

Incidentally, in reference to Mr. Mansfield's doubt that any of the allies are willing to assume a greater share of the common NATO burden, Mr. Schmidt has pushed through a cabinet decision to increase the West German defense budget for 1972. The price he had to pay for the increase was to cut the draft term for Germans from 18 to 15 months.

Mr. Schmidt knows that if the United States abolishes the draft it probably will be impossible for him to maintain it in a prosperous West Germany, which has far more jobs than workers to fill them. In fact, if Washington abolishes the draft it will soon disappear in most of the other NATO countries.

The U.S. and India Drifting Apart

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON—Slowly, yet unmistakably, the bonds of friendship and strategic commitment between the United States and India are dissolving. The strains and frictions spawned by rebellion and repression in East Pakistan have been obvious in recent months, but there is also now discernible beneath the surface a more basic shift in attitudes here.

Some degree of official annoyance has always plagued relations between Washington and New Delhi. And for half a year now, these customary tensions have been exacerbated by President Nixon's refusal to disown Pakistan and by his eagerness to repair communications with China—the two neighbors that India fears and resents the most. The Indians, in turn, have further frayed sentiments here by seeking solace in a new intimacy with the Russians and, by making a vigorous display of their resentment of American conduct.

It is thought here that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the White House early next month might take some of the heat out of the immediate quarrel. It seems doubtful, however, that Mrs. Gandhi could arrest an underlying deterioration.

The Response

The depths of the rift are discernible so far only in private discussions with leading officials. But whenever India is mentioned to them, the response is remarkable, both for what is said and what is left unsaid.

Quickly brought to the surface here are contentions that the Indians have been pro-Soviet for a long time and, despite their professions of non-alignment, deeply antagonistic to American positions on such issues as Vietnam, the Middle East and arms control.

Moreover, the Indians are almost always spoken of here in tones of deep annoyance, as a not very "lovable" people, as a country that has become singularly "obsessed" with the rivalry against Pakistan and therefore "short-sighted" about everything else. Indians are variously described here as uncooperative and arrogant and as deserving of official sympathy only on humanitarian grounds.

India, which has received \$9 billion in U.S. aid in two decades, is no longer referred to as an Asian "subcontinent" to be developed by democratic means. It is no longer talked about as the great "alternative" to totalitarian prescriptions for economic progress. It is no longer seen as particularly useful in luring other poor nations from the temptations of Communism. Indeed, as the fear of Communism has receded, so has the positive interest in the subcontinent.

Whereas China has been accorded "almost big-power standing" in the new American view of Asia—as a nation with which the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan must now share influence in the Pacific-India region—only the largest country of a vast subcontinent in which the preservation of a big-power balance of influence and of commercial access for American enterprise.

There remains a firm intention to help promote economic development in both India and Pakistan. For as President Nixon wrote in his state-of-the-world message last winter, South Asia's progress is important to the U.S. because "we cannot deny our humanitarian interest in the

well-being of so many with such exigent needs because "unresolved [between India and Pakistan] could make the area to an undesirable level influence."

But these cool suggestions appear to have also the limit of American commitment. There is no fear that American could drive the Indians toward dependence on the Russians. The contrary, some here have been heard to say, would be most welcome. A cow was most welcome share of the annual sisting India.

This gradual separatism called humanitarianism and interests in South Asia a more rigorous application anywhere else of Nixon foreign-affairs doctrine, ed early last year: "Our must shape our conduct rather than—the of around."

It is certainly a far the days when the India's democratic was deemed an important objective even in the years of the Cold War. Eisenhower administration Pakistan into a militia and looked upon India of neutrality between West as "immoral."

Pakistan did not yield diplomatic return. If American arms largely its position against India refused to support policies in Vietnam, Middle East. It was a first of the "Western" repair relations with India—and evicted from a major air base for some Soviet super power. Yet the Pakistanis in how fared much better Indians in official standing. Their leg generally discussed in terms. President Yahya thought to have been his desire to transform the regime into a constitutional monarchy, smoothing Nixon's path this year was warmly ed.

Officials here do not Yahya's repression of Desh autonomy north East Pakistan. But to denounce it and cancel what they say modest amounts of preferred shipments of ag and other military eq. The passionate India to these American, p only added to the here. Mrs. Gandhi's up an American official accused of aiding East guerrillas and risking war for the secret purp membership Pakistan for all.

Even so, American resent the persistent charges of unfairness Washington. They po immediate provision of lion and the plan to p million more to help eight or nine million that have poured into East Pakistan. Some high officials even acknowledge the blizzard of bad luck at cratic error upset that to appear even-handed sponse to the turmoil Pakistan. But they dian "emotionalism" in gation of the crisis; India's refusal to urge upon the East Pakistan With India's of American planners could could probably help a. A few depend on the ability of America and West Europe to work closely together in weaving a new fabric of international affairs." Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski wrote in Foreign Affairs a year ago.

There are Europeans this autumn who still believe that. What they would like is some evidence that someone in Washington still believes it.

To point out these things is not to revive the Cold War or to argue that Europe has not changed. It is simply to suggest that the West, now as always, will have a better chance to negotiate the changes it seeks in its relationships with Russia and Eastern Europe if it remains united than if its members go their separate ways to talk to Mr. Brezhnev and company.

"The values and the way of life—in a word, the civilization—of the West depend on the ability of America and West Europe to work closely together in weaving a new fabric of international affairs." Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski wrote in Foreign Affairs a year ago.

There are Europeans this autumn who still believe that. What they would like is some evidence that someone in Washington still believes it.

The International Tribune welcomes letters. Short letters, better chances of being heard. All letters are to condensation for 50 words. Anonymous letters not be considered. Editors reserve the right to sign with initials, but will be given to the signed and bearing the complete address.

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U.S. and
ifting A
By Max Frankel

Community's Leaders Says Jews' Emigration Lies on State's Interest

By Stephens Broening
Oct. 6 (AP)—"Whether to allow is not the right of the State," the inter- matter, the inter- have been given sideration and will be given primary r was Albert I. of the Communist Committee section see the Department d, ultimately, the ds of Soviet Jews leave for Israel. spelled out the of- on Jewish emigra- a meeting with a gation of Jews at nities headquarters chief was replying ion spokesman who at Jews have the for Israel regard- ability or pres- close relatives. This led by the Decla- Rights of Man and the Liquidation of Racial Discrimina- the Soviet Union 66.

The record of the sion was made by r participants. A 1,900- e of the record was e to Western cor- day. live Statement ark, Mr. Ivanov st up-to-date and tatement on the Jewish emigration ment of Jews to el became known. s statements held e for those in the nity who want the o recognize their te.

offer much to i grievances which e delay in deliver- from relatives in s administrative ess refusal of visa d "extra-legal per- who have ap- ation. v said further that for an exit visa is strictly individual Soviet government, s reserves for itself go or not let go ons," the summary

the preservation of e of the state and "brain drain" will be consideration," the es Mr. Ivanov as means that Soviet al skills—primarily the scientific and shment—will not be ave, Jewish sources not know how this ther intellectuals. sity on Jewish as taken several Early this year, one was allowed to

Denies His Police Guerrillas in Zambia

South Africa, Oct. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister John Vorster tonight said South Africa is pursuing African guerrillas who killed a still in the Caprivi (South African- ad- outh-West Africa, mbia. y, Mr. Vorster had relations of an an- made yesterday ing, which seemed outh African police the border in hot guerrillas," he

Two Land Mines In his announcement yesterday, Mr. Vorster had said a policeman was killed and four others seriously injured when two land mines laid by guerrillas exploded in the Caprivi Strip—a heavily patrolled finger of South West Africa jutting out to form a border with Angola, Zambia, Rhodesia and Botswana. The incident occurred near Katima Mulilo, on the Zambezi River border with Zambia.

Mr. Vorster said then that he had warned other states previously that South African police were prepared to cross their border in pursuit of terrorists and added, "This is therefore being done in this case." But today he denied he had said police had crossed the border.

Zambia Asks UN to Act UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 6 (Reuters)—Zambia tonight called for an emergency Security Council meeting to consider what it called "criminal acts of aggression against Zambia" launched by South African forces from South-West Africa.



PARCHED EARTH POLICY—A group of Chinese peasants marches off to work on the high ground, crossing a bridge which spans one of the irrigation canals recently built in the Shensi district. A network of such canals has been planned to turn 247,000 acres of the arid Shensi plateau into arable land.

Reversible Vasectomy Tests Started on Ten Men in U.S.

By Jane E. Brody
NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT)—Clinical trials have begun on a reversible vasectomy device that would make it possible for a man's fertility to be turned off or on through a simple operation in a doctor's office. The device, which has worked well in guinea pigs and is now being tried in 10 men, involves a tiny valve placed in the sperm ducts that can be turned on or off like a faucet.

The method was one of several possible approaches to reversible vasectomy described by Dr. Joseph E. Davis, a New York urologist, at a seminar here. Other approaches, which are less advanced in development, involve a metal clip that would clamp down the opening of a sperm duct, and a tube that can be inflated inside the ducts.

Beads and Rings Other devices being investigated include a series of beads placed inside the ducts, with ties between each bead, and plugs made of synthetic inert materials. Current methods of vasectomy, which involve cutting the sperm ducts, result in a pregnancy rate of 25 to 30-percent after reconstructive surgery on the ducts, Dr. Davis told the seminar at New York Medical College.

The operation for a reversible vasectomy is basically the same as that currently used for a vasectomy except that instead of cutting and tying the ducts, a valve is inserted in them. Typical reasons for requesting reversal of what is generally regarded as a permanent contraceptive procedure are divorce or death of the wife and remarriage, or death of children.

Lifelong Contraceptive Vasectomy has become an increasingly popular method of birth control in the United States. Last year, 500,000 to 700,000 men underwent voluntary sterilization. Experts believe that vasectomy would be used even more widely if it were potentially reversible. Dr. Davis's valve, called the Bionyx Control, is a tiny, T-shaped device made of gold and stainless steel. The crossbar containing the microvalve fits inside a sperm duct, which has a diameter of 20/1,000ths of an inch. The leg of the "T" sticks out from the duct and turns the valve to the "on" or "off" position.

Potentially, the device could be used as a lifelong contraceptive, turned on or off according to the man's desire to procreate. Dr. Davis and his colleague, Dr. Matthew Freund, both on the staff of the New York Medical College, estimate that the device will be ready for large-scale clinical trials within a few years. Dr. Freund noted that there was already available a technique for making vasectomy "reversible"—the frozen-sperm bank at which a man could deposit his sperm prior to vasectomy in case he later changes his mind. One such commercial bank, the Idant Corp., expects to open in New York next month. The bank will be able to store the semen of 10,000 men a year, according to Dr. Jerome A. Silber, Idant's director of laboratories. The pro-

Hirohito, Mountbatten Chat In Private Meeting at Palace

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito of Japan and Earl Mountbatten, who accepted the surrender of Japanese forces in 1945, met in private tonight at Buckingham Palace. They were alone except for an interpreter, sources reported. Their meeting removed a cloud from the three-day state visit to London of Emperor Hirohito. An aide of Earl Mountbatten, 70-year-old uncle of the queen, said Monday night that because of previous engagements, he would be out of London for the duration of the emperor's visit. The absence of Earl Mountbatten—the Allied commander in Southeast Asia during World War II—from state functions gave added emphasis to opposition to the visit expressed by many of Britain's Pacific war veterans. But the aide stated yesterday that Earl Mountbatten "did not intend to snub" Hirohito. Palace sources said that during tonight's meeting, the two "abated." There were no other details. The mass-circulation Daily Ex-

press newspaper reported that the Japanese had been aware of the emperor's reluctance to meet Hirohito in public, but "were dismayed" when he did not attend a Buckingham Palace banquet at which senior members of the royal family, led by the queen, entertained the imperial party. Earlier today, a man who said he had been tortured while he was a Japanese prisoner of war shouted abuse at Hirohito as the emperor was driven to a diplomatic reception. Hirohito seemed oblivious to the incident, and the rest of the day was passed pleasantly with a visit to the Royal Society, lunch at Hampton Court and a glittering banquet tonight at the Guildhall in the old heart of London. The modest crowds that awaited the emperor were mostly silent, as they were yesterday. Many clockers appeared drawn as much by the pomp of carriages and cavalry escorts as by the emperor himself. However, noisier protests by veterans and other groups in the Netherlands, which the emperor and the Empress Nagako will visit Friday in an unofficial capacity, stirred speculation in some newspapers here that the Dutch visit might be canceled.

An official in the emperor's party, Takashi Nakamoto of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, denied this, saying that the trip will go on as planned, and that the Dutch government has satisfied Tokyo it can make "proper arrangements for the emperor's safety." The day's highlight for the emperor appeared to be his visit to the Royal Society. There he was admitted to membership as a fellow for his contribution to "the promotion of natural knowledge," which has been the society's objective since its founding in 1660. The emperor is a recognized marine biologist, and he inspected shell and jellyfish specimens in a tour of the society's exhibits.

Short Makes Long Night

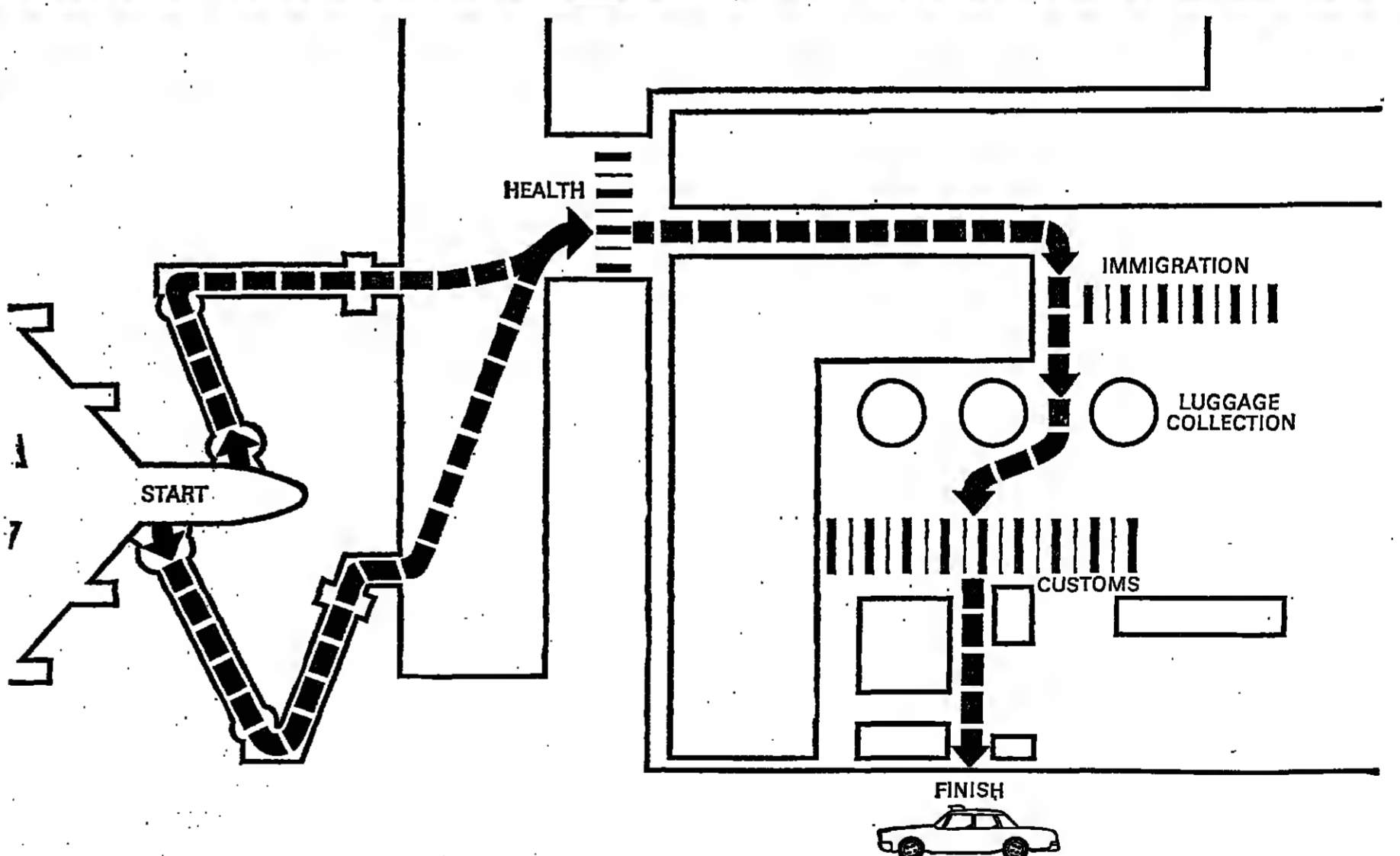
POZZUOLI, Italy, Oct. 6 (UPI)—A short circuit set off a slow earthquake alert siren last night, touching off a mass flight from this ancient Roman seaport. Thousands of Pozzuoli's 68-683 inhabitants, fearing a repetition of earth tremors which caused evacuation of one of the city's districts 18 months ago, fled by foot or car towards Naples, 7.5 miles away. Police with megaphones toured the streets, declaring that it was a false alarm. But it was two hours before everyone got the word and calm was restored.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6 (Reuters)—Anatoli Tchibotarev, 38, a clerk at the Soviet trade mission here, disappeared last Sunday, a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy said today. The spokesman explained that Mr. Tchibotarev failed to return after a Sunday afternoon drive and was accordingly reported missing to police. But he refused to comment on press reports that Mr. Tchibotarev, who is married and has one child, may be planning to seek political asylum in Belgium. Mr. Tchibotarev has been in Brussels for nearly a year. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry earlier today said Mr. Tchibotarev, who does not have diplomatic status, had not asked for political asylum.

2 Koreas Agree To Talks on Border Visits

PANMUNJON, Korea, Oct. 6 (NYT)—The North Korean Red Cross agreed today to a South Korean proposal to hold full-dress talks between the two regimes' Red Cross societies on bringing together families that have been separated by the division of Korea. The talks are to be held alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang, the respective capitals of the South and North. The agreement, reached at the third preliminary meeting here of the Red Cross societies, marked a major breakthrough in their attempt to arrange contacts and reunions of some 10 million Koreans separated 25 years ago.

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Copenhagen
the Fog

Indicates U.K. Tightens Controls Agreement on 'Hot' Money Inflow

Agreement With U.S. Than Quotas

SAKI, Japan, Oct. 6 (AP)—Premier Eisaku Sato today said that Japan is concluding a governmental agreement with the United States by restricting Japanese textile imports by the latter.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (Reuters)—Britain today tightened restrictions to stop the continuing inflow of "hot" money which has been pouring into London during the dollar crisis.

The move—described by the treasury as a strengthening of control measures—was announced shortly after sterling's dollar rate had risen to its highest since President Nixon proclaimed his save-the-dollar measures on Aug. 15.

U.K. Industry Is Optimistic About Outlook

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ)—Businessmen are more optimistic about Britain's economic outlook than they were in June, a survey by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), said today.

The CBI said the increase was the largest rise in expectations for some years. It said the level of incoming orders improved, and companies expect the improvement to continue over the next four months.

The survey showed that the balance of replies indicate 55 percent expecting a rise in average costs per unit of output against 77 percent in June.

The CBI said experience suggests that the changes shown in the survey may indicate the beginning of economic expansion which will show itself in the official figures in the next six months.

Action Falls

Measures taken by the government two weeks ago have not stemmed the inflow. Today, the treasury imposed a new ban on non-residents from adding to their holdings of certain types of sterling investments.

They are: British government securities, including treasury bills, securities guaranteed by the government or local authorities, sterling certificates of deposit, sterling acceptances and commercial bills and promissory notes denominated in sterling.

The new ban threw the financial markets into a state of confusion while the experts worked out how it would affect them and their clients.

The first positive reaction was a massive drop in sterling's dollar rate. Before the announcement it had put on 27 points during the day, taking it up to \$2.4924—the highest it has ever been since sterling's devaluation in 1967.

Within minutes of the new ban it started to come down rapidly and within an hour it was being quoted at \$2.4875—a drop of 49 points in as many minutes.

At this rate it represented a revaluation of just under 3 1/2 percent—a level which some dealers believed the government was aiming at.

The new measures take effect tomorrow and follow a previous ban on buying U.K. securities with a life of less than five years.

U.S. Productivity Gains Slowing Its Competitors Are Doing Better

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ)—An examination of U.S. productivity gains in the recent past shows a fairly good rate of increase. But over the past 20 years there has been a dramatic decline in the annual rate of productivity increases, and compared with those in most other major industrial countries, the U.S. gains are poor.

No economic statistic can measure exactly a worker's productivity, and approximations become difficult in certain fields such as service businesses and artistic endeavors. But economists have managed to construct various statistical series that give a reasonably reliable indication of productivity trends.

U.S. Make Cars Set Sales Record In September

DETROIT, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ)—Sales of U.S. make cars set a September record, as sales of imports, hampered by the West Coast dock strike, slowed from the major gains made this summer.

U.S. auto makers sold 755,233 cars in September, exceeding the 709,000 sold in September, 1969, the previous record. The sales were 54.7 percent ahead of the year-ago month when sales were beginning to be heavily depressed by the effects of the General Motors strike.

The rise was also attributable to the fact that all of the domestic 1972 models were introduced in September, while many 1971 models made their debuts in October last year.

Import sales were 127,000 units last month, up 41 percent from the 90,000 cars sold in September 1970, but down 19.1 percent from the record 137,000 cars the importers sold in August.

The importers' share of the total U.S. market last month was 14.4 percent, down from 15.6 percent in September 1970, and the imports' lowest share of the market this year. In August, their share of the market rose to a record 21.7 percent.

ment of the economic health of a nation. A 0.1 percent increase in this year's rate of productivity growth would add about \$1 billion to the U.S. 1971 Gross National Product. In the 1960-65 period of nearly inflation-free economic expansion, unit labor costs here rose an average of only 0.4 percent a year. Without productivity advances, the average annual rise in labor costs would have exceeded 4 percent.

At the start of 1970, hourly output of U.S. workers was only 1.8 percent higher than in 1967. But by the second quarter of this year, it was 6.5 percent above the average 1967 level. The recent increase, most economists agree, in part reflects a return to work after the General Motors strike late last year. But more importantly it reflects the fact that business generally has been recovering from a year-long recession that ended in the fourth quarter last year.

Citicorp and J.P. Morgan Report Sharp Profit Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT)—Two of the nation's largest banking companies reported sharp increases in profits today, indicating that the worst of the earnings squeeze that the banking industry experienced in the spring may now be past.

First National City Corp., parent company of the largest bank in New York, First National City Bank, reported net operating earnings for the first nine months—before allowance for gains or losses in transactions in investment securities—of \$127.9 million, or \$2.28 a share, up 20.2 percent from \$101.4 million, or \$1.87 a share, last year.

J.P. Morgan & Co., which owns Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., reported operating earnings of \$81.1 million for the nine months, or \$4.44 a share, up 11.4 percent from the \$72.9 million, or \$3.98 a share, the company earned last year.

In the third quarter, both banks showed narrower gains in profits than was the case for the first nine months. Citicorp reported operating net of \$39.6 million, or 73 cents a share, up 5.5 percent from the \$34.3 million, or 63 cents a share, earned in the same three months last year. All per share figures reflected the two-for-one split of its stock that was effective last March 31.

J.P. Morgan reported third quarter operating net of \$28.8 million, or \$1.56 a share, up 6 percent from the \$26.9 million, or \$1.47 a share, earned last year.

Citicorp net income for the nine months (including security profits of \$1.1 million this year against security losses of \$4.3 million last year) was \$117.9 million, or \$2.28 a share, up 20.2 percent from \$98.1 million, or \$1.87 a share, last year.

Many analysts believe that work "has become more and more of an anathema to workers." The growing role of service businesses in the economy also has severely affected productivity gains. It is difficult to increase productivity in such businesses, which employ 60 percent of the work force, up from only 45 percent after World War II. Service industries ranging from retail stores to government bureaus are expected to account for 70 percent of the work force by 1980.

In addition, the years of sharp increases in farm productivity are apparently ended. Productivity on the farm rose at an annual rate of 5.7 percent in the 1956-70 period. But the sharpest gains occurred in the earlier part of the period, and further gains will be increasingly difficult to achieve.

The following table shows productivity in industries other than agriculture. The percentages for each of the decades represent average annual rates of increase.

Output per Man-Hour Increases

Industry	1960-70	1950-60
Railroads	8.0	4.4
Coal	4.7	6.7
Tires	4.0	2.8
Glass	2.9	0.8
Steel	2.4	0.7
Aluminum	2.4	5.8
Footwear	0.0	2.0

These diverse patterns suggest the difficulty that government economists face in trying to establish an equitable arrangement for Phase Two of their controls program. It is widely believed that wage increases will be linked by formula to productivity gains. But it will be difficult to supply formulas fairly when there is little or no productivity advance in such businesses as footwear, and so much in those such as railroads.

Many economists say U.S. productivity increases are poor when compared with those in other industrial lands. The following table compares productivity gains in these nations over the last five years.

Output Per Man-Hour Yearly Gain, '65-'70

Japan	14.2 percent
Netherlands	8.5 percent
Sweden	7.9 percent
France	6.6 percent
Germany	5.3 percent
Italy	5.1 percent
United Kingdom	3.6 percent
United States	2.1 percent

One factor blamed for the poor U.S. productivity record is the relatively small percentage of the GNP that is spent for capital equipment. Such equipment and new facilities generally replace older, less efficient equipment, resulting in productivity increases.

The following table, taken from a study by American Machinists, a trade magazine, describes capital investment as a percentage of the GNP. The figures represent annual averages in the 1960-1969 period.

Capital Investment as Percent of GNP

Japan	27 percent
Netherlands	20 percent
Germany	20 percent
Sweden	18 percent
France	18 percent
Italy	14 percent
United Kingdom	13 percent
United States	13 percent

Some economists say the similarities in the rankings in the last two tables suggest the danger inherent in an attempt by the Nixon administration to include profit controls in Phase Two. They say if profit were curtailed, capital investment also would decline, eventually slowing productivity increases dependent on new equipment.

Asked to comment on why the rally struck fire after a delay of several hours, one stockbroker responded: "I guess it took time for optimism to take hold."

Hopes of Upswing

Although details of Mr. Nixon's phase two have been a closely-guarded secret, many brokers believe—or hope—that it will provide the fuel for another extended upswing in stock prices.

Most groups shared in the advance, with individual winners outpacing losers on the Big Board by better than 2-to-1.

Jack Eckerd Corp., which operates a retail drug chain in the South, was the only loser among the 15 most-active issues. It fell 1 5/8 to 24 3/8 as several blocks helped to swell total turnover to 627,100 shares.

Eckerd, also showing the largest percentage decline on the entire exchange, was a victim for the second straight day of its latest earnings report. Profits for the fiscal year ran higher, but evidently disappointed some institutional followers of the stock.

Glen Alden Rises
Glen Alden, the second most-active stock, rose 2 to 10 3/4. This followed Glen Alden's announcement that it was making a cash tender offer for 4 million shares of its stock at \$11 a share.

Dow Gains 9.41 Wall St. Prices Leap Ahead On News of Nixon Address

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT)—A late rally sent stock prices briskly rising today as traders and institutions took an optimistic view of Phase 3 possibilities for President Nixon's economic stabilization program.

The sudden rally came out of the blue with the news that Mr. Nixon will make a nationwide address tomorrow to disclose details for the next phase—the move for which Wall Street has been watching for weeks.

At 1 p.m., the Dow Jones industrial average actually was down less than a point from yesterday's close. Then stock prices gradually firmed. However, it was not until the final hour, when the Dow rose more than 7, that the sudden recovery crystallized.

With the stock tape running three minutes late at the final bell, the Dow industrials boomed ahead 9.41 to edge above the psychological barrier at 900, finishing at 900.55.

Volume increased to 15.63 million shares on the New York Stock Exchange from the previous 13.8 million.

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Among the operating segments of Glen Alden are International Playtex, Schenley Industries and BVD Co. Glen Alden, in turn, is controlled by Republic-American Corp., which climbed 1 to 16 1/8 on the active roster.

Polaroid symbolized the dramatic turnabout in today's market as it joined a long list of point-plus gainers.

Earlier in the session, Polaroid traded as low as \$1 1/8, after slipping more than 7 during the two previous trading days. Lower estimates of 1971 earnings touched off the sharp drop. However, in the teeth of this unfavorable news, Polaroid rallied late today to close at \$6 1/4 with a gain of 1 1/4 points.

On the American Exchange, stocks also rose well in moderate trading.

Japan Rejects U.S. Appeal Freely Floating Rates

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Japan today rejected the U.S. appeal for a temporary "float" of foreign currencies values.

The decision communicated by Nobuhiko Ushiba in a rare further clouds the proposal, since the U.S. currency which the states and the European Community would like to see sharply revalued.

International Monetary Fund last week, U.S. reserves fall billion in month.

Oct. 6—French reserves fell billion francs last month, the Finance Ministry today. It was the 15th decline since December.

September decline was 24 billion francs, but banks repaid loans to France amounting billion francs.

Treasury Secretary John B. Connally urged nations to allow the "objective, impersonal forces of the marketplace" to guide their currencies up to higher official parities.

But speaking to the International Club of Washington today, Mr. Ushiba said it is "erroneous to believe that the market force is the key to a realistic realignment of the major currencies." It is "also misleading to label the floating with limited intervention as 'dirty,'" he said, referring to the contrast Mr. Connally and others have drawn between floats financed by government actions and "clean," or purely free, floats.

Japan "will be prepared to duly realign the yen" as part of an overall "realistic realignment" of currencies, Mr. Ushiba said, but he added that "I wish to emphasize that the United States, too, needs to make its due contribution." The word "contribution" has become the diplomatic way of saying that the United States should formally devalue the dollar by raising the official gold price of \$35 an ounce.

One Dollar

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Yesterday
Sterling (\$ per £)	2.4875-49	2.48-49
Belgian franc	46.90	46.99-47.03
Deutsche mark	3.218	3.2212
Free French franc	5.39-40	5.38-39
Swiss franc	3.958	3.9590-9610
Yen	332.0	333.12

Stein to Join College

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (NYT)—Herbert Stein, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, will join the faculty of the University of Virginia in February, 1972, after his term on the council expires.

German Jobless Up 50.7 Percent

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ)—West German unemployment rose 50.7 percent to 145,700 persons in September compared with the year-ago figure of 97,200, the Federal Labor Office said today.

The September total represented an increase of 900 persons from the previous month, and carried the unemployment rate to 0.7 percent of the total work force. This was unchanged from August but up from 0.5 percent a year ago.

The number of vacant jobs declined 8.9 percent to 645,400 in September from 693,100 in August, an unusually sharp drop, the office noted. A year ago, there had been 811,600 openings.

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CAB Seeks Ways to Aid Pan American

By Robert J. Samuelson
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP)—Worried about the continuing losses of Pan American World Airways—the nation's principal overseas airline—the chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board has commissioned a special staff study of the carrier and dispatched a memo to the White House on its troubles.

In the memo, sent last month, CAB chairman Secor D. Browne suggested that Pan Am might ultimately need either government subsidy or a guaranteed federal loan. Mr. Browne said yesterday that he advocated neither proposal, but merely listed a number of possible sources of relief.

Pan Am has suffered large losses for the last two years—\$25 million in 1969 and \$40 million in 1970—and appears headed for an even larger deficit this year. For the first eight months, the carrier lost \$16.5 million against \$2.1 million for the same period in 1970.

Precisely what the CAB's staff is studying predicts for the airline is a mystery. The report was only recently given to Mr. Browne, and he said he has not yet read it.

In his earlier memo to the White House, Mr. Browne said he had mentioned four possible sources of relief for Pan Am, without supporting any of them. Aside from subsidy or a guaranteed loan, he said the possibilities comprised:

• Granting Pan Am domestic airline routes; Pan Am has claimed that its lack of domestic "feeder" has crippled many of its overseas flights, particularly its service to the Caribbean, where it competes with American and Eastern Airlines. Both those carriers have extensive domestic routes.

• Eliminating other U.S. carriers from competition with Pan Am on overseas flights; Pan Am has bitterly complained that it faces "excess" competition both from other U.S. airlines and foreign carriers.

He said that he made no mention of a merger partner for Pan Am—one solution the carrier has publicly urged. Last week, Pan Am and TWA announced that they had ended merger discussions.

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Table of Industrial stock prices and trading data.

Table of Toronto Stock trading data, including closing prices and volume.

Table of Montreal Stock trading data, including closing prices and volume.

Table of 1971 Stocks and Bonds, listing various securities with their prices and market movements.

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Table of European Markets, showing closing prices for various European stocks.

Table of Tokyo Exchange trading data, including stock prices and market activity.

Table of Mutual Funds, listing various fund names and their performance metrics.

Table of Zurich Exchange trading data, including stock prices and market activity.

Table of 1971 Stocks and Bonds (continued), listing additional securities and their market data.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Stocks and Bonds', 'Eurodollars', and 'Investment Sales New Type'.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Stocks and Bonds', 'Eurodollars', and 'Investment Sales New Type'.

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Advertisement for 'ASSOCIATE EDITOR' position at 'MODERN PLASTICS INTERNATIONAL' in Lausanne, Switzerland.

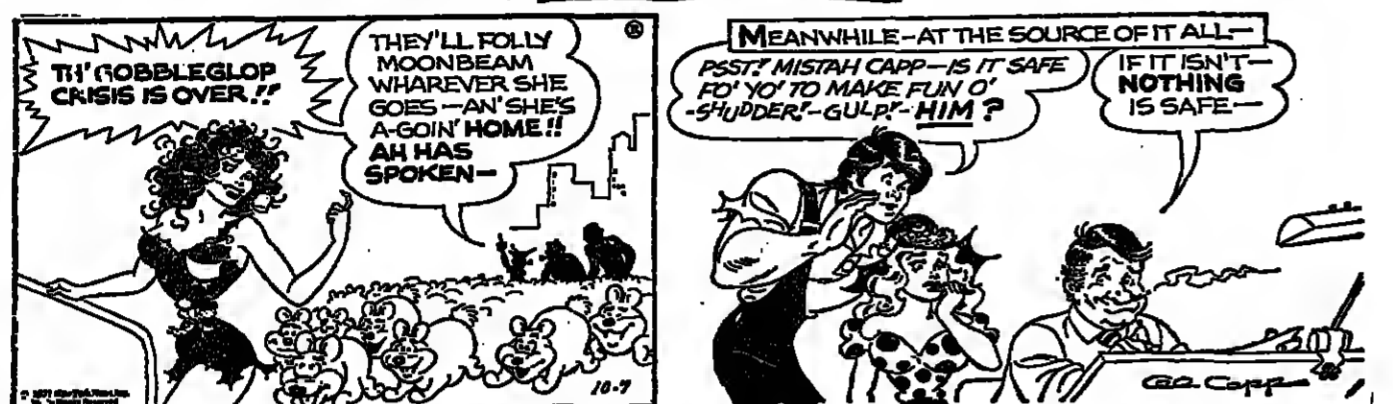
PEANUTS



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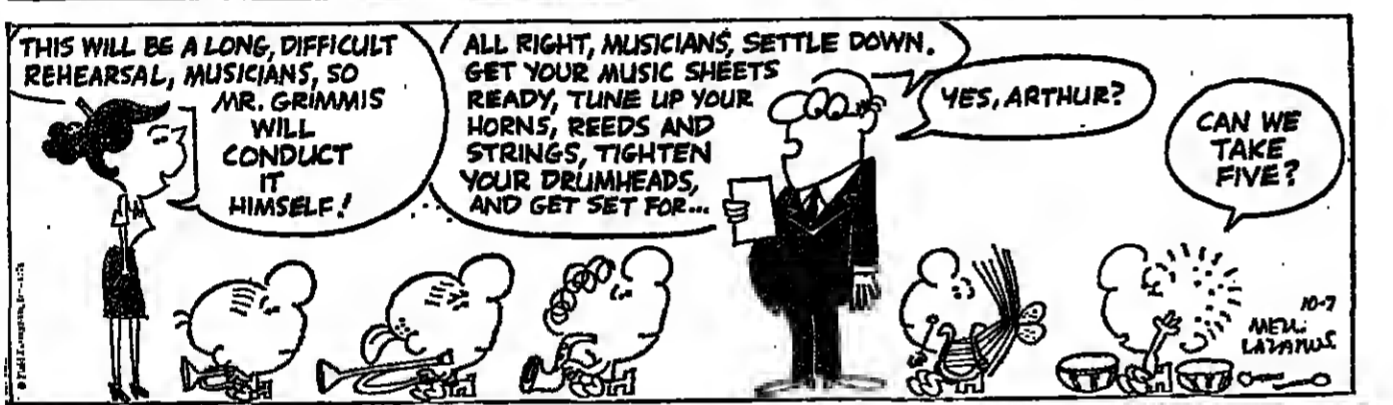
LIL ABNER



BEEBLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The semi-final stage of the international team playoffs...

Like every dude since Balboa, Marianne is confounded by the West...

Table with columns for North, East, South, West and card suits.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square...



BOOKS

For Young Readers

THIS IS A RECORDING. By Barbara Corcoran. Illustrated by Richard Cuffari.

Reviewed by Georss McHargue. Reviewed by Natalie Babbitt.

There was a poor young boy who left his country home and came to the city...

Natalie Babbitt's six books for children...

Picasso Is Hot At N.Y. Exhibit

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—New York began Pablo Picasso's 60th birthday celebration...

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left.

Kison Brilliant in Relief

Pirates Win NL Pennant Defeating Giants, 9-5

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates won the National League pennant today, defeating the San Francisco Giants 9-5 in the seventh inning of the final game of the playoffs.

July 3, stopped the Giants on two hits in four and two-thirds innings today and, in one stretch, retired 10 straight batters.

Mazeroski Had to Wait Years Between Series

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—I proved to myself that I could," Roberto Clemente, still undressed, sat on the training table, hand on knee, and said.

Mazeroski played a part in today's victory, too. He pitched a 2-1 game, allowing only one run in the ninth inning of the seventh World Series game against the Yankees.



NOT CAUGHT BARE-HANDED—Roberto Clemente reaches with bare hand for ball hit by Giants' Dave Kingman.

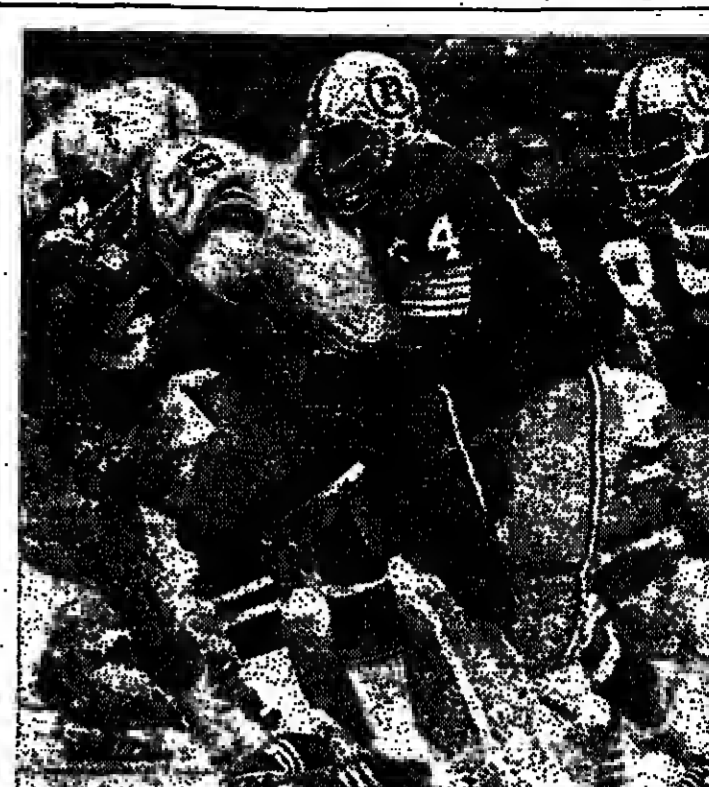
Brooks Robinson Made A's Losing Gamblers

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Oakland Athletics came to the end of the trail yesterday chiefly because they had gambled and lost on Brooks Robinson, a mild-mannered ex-catcher of the Baltimore Orioles.

Jacklin Ailing As Piccadilly Begins Today

Palmer and Nicklaus In Match Play Event

WENTWORTH, England, Oct. 6 (UPI)—It was touch and go to-night whether British hero Tony Jacklin would compete in the Piccadilly world match play championship over the humpy, hilly "Burma Road" course here tomorrow.



HOLDING HILL—Redskins defensive lineman Manny Sistrunk holds onto Cowboys' Calvin Hill and Verlon Biggs as about to offer help.

Allen Shapes Redskins Into a Winning Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (UPI)—It is not what coach George Allen did to the Washington Redskins, pro football's only unbeaten team, by means of his famous 19 trades. It is what he did to transform the players he inherited.

Miss Evert Talks Of Turning Pro After High School

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Oct. 6 (Reuters)—Chris Evert, the 16-year-old who reached the semi-finals of the United States Open tennis championship, said she would like to turn pro when she finishes high school.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At London, British lightweight champion Chris Pinna stopped Ronnie Scoville in the fourth round of a scheduled 10-round bout.

Table with 2 columns: SAN FRANCISCO (5) and PITTSBURGH (9). Lists player names and statistics such as runs, hits, and errors.

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Daytona Also to Be Shortened

DAYTONA, Fla., Oct. 6 (UPI)—The six-hour championship race, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday, will include three-liter prototypes, whatever three-liter sports cars may be available and sedans and GTs that have survived the preceding evening.

Fischer's Winning Streak In Chess Broken by Petrosian

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Former world chess champion Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union defeated Bobby Fischer of the United States last night to even their candidates tournament series at one game each.

The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Lissone, Italy, Franco Nicosi of Italy won the Agostoni Cup race over Willy De Geest of Belgium and Walter Pincen of France.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

A large section containing various classified advertisements. It includes categories like 'SITUATIONS WANTED', 'DOMESTIC SITUATIONS', and 'HELP WANTED', with numerous individual listings.

Art Buchwald

Good-bye, Senators

WASHINGTON.—The Washington Senators baseball team, after playing in the capital for 71 years, has left for Texas. The elation in Dallas and Fort Worth over this turn of events can only be ascribed to the fact that no one in that part of the country has ever seen the Senators play.



Buchwald

The reason for the exodus was poor attendance. Which Mr. Robert Short, the owner of the team, said was costing him a fortune. What worries people here is that the Senators may be the first of many institutions that might decide to pull out.

Perhaps in the next few years we will be reading the following press releases:

WASHINGTON, D.C. — House Speaker Carl Albert announced today that he is moving Congress to Fort Wayne, Ind., at the end of the season. "The Washington fans just don't seem to want to support Congress," Albert said at a press conference. "At our last night session we had only five people in the gallery and our cafeteria has been running at a deficit for two years. Fort Wayne is very excited about having a major branch of the U.S. government in its town, and we're looking forward to playing there for many years to come."

doesn't want a British Embassy, despite all the talk," the spokesman said. "We've had offers from all over the country to move our team, and we've decided on Palm Beach because they've guaranteed a full turnout for every one of our receptions."

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Mayor Byron Lovemaster has just confirmed that Las Vegas has finalized a deal to bring the U.S. Supreme Court to Las Vegas. The mayor told Hank Greenspan of the Las Vegas Sun that he considers the Supreme Court one of the best tourist attractions in the country, as it will bring in lawyers and defendants from all over the land.

"We sent a delegation to Washington, and we think we made the best presentation. Miami and San Juan, P.R., both made bids for the court, but we won out when we promised to build an all-weather Supreme Court building with Astro Turf in each of the justice's chambers. We can get 50,000 people in the new court building at one time."

(Chief Justice Warren Burger confirmed Mayor Lovemaster's announcement. "We're going to miss Washington," he said on the Today show. "But while most people here said they were behind the Supreme Court, they wouldn't come out for our decisions. Las Vegas sounds like a great Supreme Court town.")

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The British Embassy has just made it official. It is moving from Washington, D.C., to Palm Beach, Fla. A spokesman for the embassy said the decision was made reluctantly by the ambassador but the turnouts at the queen's birthday party reception had been so poor that he had no choice. "It's obvious to us that Washington

8,000 Turkeys Buzn

PONTIAC, France, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Christmas will be a sad affair for a local farmer near this northwestern French town. Every one of the 8,000 turkeys he was fattening to meet the seasonal demand was roasted alive three months ahead of schedule when a fire swept through his farm.

What's in a Name and How to Change It

PARIS.—What isn't in a name? The wrong name, two English psychologists have found, can cause not only embarrassment, but acute suffering and even mental illness.

The two psychologists, Christine Bagley and Louise Evans-Wong, have, according to the London Sunday Times, investigated the effects upon children of having such Christian names as Matilda and Philomena and such surnames as Handbag, Overflow and Piacenta. Their studies revealed, not surprisingly, that children with unusual names, although they had no other abnormalities, often suffered from psychiatric imbalance.

Similar studies at Harvard among 3,000 students showed a significant link between the drop-out rate and people with odd names.

In the view of Drs. Bagley and Evans-Wong an unusual name makes a child unpopular and affects his self-image. Among the psychologically disordered children they studied were such surnames as Squelch, Stutter, Mucky, Fidget and Pansey. Other English people bear with the hereditary stiff upper lip surnames that are unprintable except in the telephone directory. Those who for any reason want to change their names can do it cheaply and simply by deed-poll. Among fairly recent English name changes was a Mr. Geoffrey Sexe. It wasn't that he personally was embarrassed, Mr. Sexe explained. It was for his daughters' sake.

La Patrie

In France, the name-changing process is, of course, much more complicated and grave. "The substitution of a name is a serious measure," writes Daniel Pèpy of the French Conseil d'Etat in the definitive article on the subject, "Les Changements

de Nom Dans le Droit Français" ("Etudes et Documents," Conseil d'Etat, 1967).

The changing of a name, the author points out, affects not only the name changer but *la patrie*.

"It is to the public interest that certain family names not disappear and that people be unable to use a name to hide their true identity."

The basic name-changing law goes back to the Revolution (the law of 11 Germinal an XI), and the final authority is the Conseil d'Etat or Council of State. What Solomonic decisions these worthies must make. No one should bear a ridiculous name, the law states, but what is ridiculous, the law leaves to the courts.

The names Canard, Vache and Veau are ridiculous, is the ruling, but Boeuf, Tautou and Chevre are not. A man named Léopard cannot, so to speak, change his spots, but a man named Camel can get over that hump. Mr. Hair (Le Poil) and Mr. Foot (Pied) can't change their names, but Messrs. Tripe, Cheese and Cemetery can. Mr. Moche can change his name but Mr. Vilain can't, though both words mean ugly.

Theoretically, foreigners can Frenchify their names, but reality is less simple: poor Mr. Kolpakapoul was unable to become Mr. Kolpa, while Mr. Gotzko became Mr. Gotsorg in a breeze. But foreigners whose last names are also first names haven't a chance: Mr. Giorgio cannot become Mr. George.

The law understands that families of criminals might seek anonymity but insists that only relatives of those who have committed especially foul crimes (*les crimes cruels*) be allowed a change. The son of a rapist or murderer can change his

name, the son of a mere bank robber can't. Stage names or noms de plume? Grudgingly allowed, but only after the applicant has received a *célibat* certificate.

There is one group of prospective name-changers that the law positively encourages: Jews. The theory is that fewer Jewish names will avoid "a repetition of the events of the last war." Even non-Jews with such names as Meyer or Levin are encouraged to drop the burden of a Jewish-sounding name. "The Conseil d'Etat is ready to look favorably upon any request if they estimate, fear or suspect a Jewish con-

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Mary Blume

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sonance."

Towns

Recalling that under Napoleon Jews adopted names of towns (Lyons, Caen), the court prohibits any applicant, Jew or Gentile, from adopting such a name "to avoid a suggestion of Jewishness."

Testing its members' patience to its utter limit, the court also rules that the applicant's new name cannot be accepted if he is likely to want to change it again. No hints on how to detect such possible vacillation are given.

Other new names are rejected if they are connected with the applicant's business. If they imply a connection to a great family or if, by being double-barreled or being preceded by a "de" they suggest non-existent aristocratic connections.

In France, exceptions are always more interesting than rules, and a French book called "Le Dictionnaire des Vanités," is a compendium of exceptions to the name-changing laws.

The book is a list of grand-sounding but for the most part trivially acquired names that give an unjustified hint of noblesse. Among the names listed are Couve de Murville and Ghicard d'Estaing.

PEOPLE: Needle for Cleopatra

Cleopatra, often said to be one of the great beauties of all time, was in reality "homely as a toad," according to Edward C. Roehette. And just how does Roehette know? Simple. Coins struck during Cleopatra's reign (50 to 30 B.C.) portray her as having "grotesque features." "Do you think a queen of her stature would permit issuance of coins depicting her as homely if she were a raving beauty?" he asked. "Coin makers wouldn't dare unless, in fact, she was homely as hell."

Roehette is editor of "Numismatist," a monthly publication of the 37,600-member American Numismatic Association based in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Owing to a need for reflection, we are a day late in reporting the London judge's decision in the case of Carol Ryan vs. Rambler Motors. Carol, a 35-year-old glamorous model, was not all that she seemed. Two inches of her 36-inch bust measurement were the result of silicone plastic inserted into her breasts. She was posing in a swimsuit for photographers at a London auto show and fell while clambering down from the roof of a car.

One breast deflated. After an operation to reduce the other to the same size, her bust measurement dropped to 34. As a result, she said, photographers no longer asked her to model in brief outfits. She sued for damages and Tuesday Judge Melford Stevenson dismissed the charges. "She was the architect of her own misfortune," he said.

While Richard M. Nixon was up in Delaware meeting with Republican fund-raisers Tuesday night, Mickey Mouse was at the White House. The President's wife was attending the opening of a "Disney on Parade" show for the benefit of underprivileged children and Mickey, the M.C., gave Mrs. Nixon a buss.

Meanwhile, at Greenville, Del., the President was tugging with a car. The blonde, 27-year-old, five-year-old daughter of a Republican official, Page got her long tresses caught in a button of Mr. Nixon's suit and for a time it seemed a tussle as to whether she would lose a hank of hair or the button. Thanks

to good ol' American ingenuity, the couple managed to tangle and Miss Sw the President she had hurt.

Eartha Kitt is in South Africa next, appearing before all-white nonwhite audiences. Ronald Quibell, who will be accompanied by an orchestra and "a posse" of a flock of Quibell booked. A black soul singer, in South Africa last year he was allowed to perform before nonwhite audiences. Ronald Quibell, who will be accompanied by an orchestra and "a posse" of a flock of Quibell booked. A black soul singer, in South Africa last year he was allowed to perform before nonwhite audiences.

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